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WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,104—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

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† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M, de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare om Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

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PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

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MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	19th ,,

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DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised.)

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Lad ie Invitation Night—Ladies can procure Tickets free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNING from 7 to 10-30 a.m. To the Sessions Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAY'S WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Admission 8 annas Skates Free.

On TUESDAY, 22nd, a Tug-of-War on Skates for Civilians of Bombay. Best two heats.

On WEDNESDAY, 23rd, One, Mill-Race for Amateur's.

On THURSDAY, 24th, a Boxing Match on Skates.

On FRIDAY, 25th, Free Invitation Night for the Officers and men of the Royal Navy, When a One-Mile Race will be competed for.

On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3; Children, 8 annas.
Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Dress.
Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.
Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased at any other place but at the Rink; will not be allowed to be used at the Rink.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

THE BOMBAY SWITCHBACK RAILWAY in complete running order will be sold by Auction as it stands on the premises, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. (if not previously disposed of.)

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

ACCOUNTS can be compared and adjusted at the Bombay Gymkhana from 22nd to 25th instant between 5 and 6 p.m. daily.

SETTLING DAY, SATURDAY, 26th instant, at the same place and hours.

PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Secretary.
21st April, 1890.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 19th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE KENNERY LIFE BOAT complete with Mast, Sails, Oars, &c, built by White of Cowes.

Length 32' 2", breadth 10' 1", depth 3' 6", now lying off Apollo Bunder. Offers will be received by the Port Officer. Full description with list of stores may be obtained at the Port Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, NANA MOROJEE and NAROTUMDAS VANARSI, the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODI,
The 19th day of April, 1890.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,600
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,030

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY lives in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,605

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Nathoo Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Alibhoy Ismaljee and another, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Duncan Road and northern side of Bhundaree Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 279, 305, 370 and 2185, new No. 5077, old Survey Nos 63, 64 and 65, and new survey No. 4854, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7419, and Street No. 194. Duncan Road, and Street No. 173, Bhundaree Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by the Bhundaree Street, on the north by the properties of Nanibai, widow of Vuajara Ramji and Sweepers' passage, on the south by the said 1st Bhundaree Street.

For further particulars and coditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of Engineer's Plant, Steam-Crane, Centrifugal Pumps, Crab Winches, Pumice, Grinding Mills, Road Rollers, Ornamental Railings, Doors and Windows, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at Nesbit Road (Byculla) Store Yard, (the old store yard of Messrs. Glover and Co.), the Engineers plant belonging to Messrs. Glover & Co., consisting of 10' and 3" centrifugal pumps, foot walves, W. I. piping, pumice, grinding mills and spare rollers, crab winches, iron work of derricks, steel wire rope, C. I. brake, fly wheel, brass cocks steam pressure gauges, &c., &c., and belonging to Messrs. R. and Co., the following:—American hay press, hot air engine, ten-ton steam-crane complete, by Alexander Chaplin and Co, bullock carts, trucks, trollies, iron tanks, ornamental railings, road rollers, W. I Bars, C. I., ram, crank shaft W. I. anchor, hand pump, with fly wheel, wooden doors, windows, and pannels, &c., &c.

SALE OF Materials used for Illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.

Under instructions from Khanbahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E; Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency's Store Yards, Esplanade; the whole of the materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings, consisting of a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, Manilla ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo tokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick holders, tin oil cans, and some old materials for building purposes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee....................................Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ....Defendant.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass..............................Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given, that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing Assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 517, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the CazeeSyed Street, on the west by thesweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gocuidass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Ibjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunder Wada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the Assessment No, 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 641, new Survey No. 2,248, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunder Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the Assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dungree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narrou, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunder Wada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bunder Street, on the west by the public road called the Dungri Jao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890,
LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7287, old No, 55, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 72 67 and old No. 64, new No. 11601, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET OR KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, and with the concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirpall, the mortgagor (now an insolvent). Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1890, at 4 o'clock.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 62, and now under ward No. 1660, and Street Nos. 123, 127, and containing by admeasurement 91 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz., on the east by the house of Nursey Natha, on the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the north by the property of Hassambhoy Visram, and on the south by the property of the said Nursey Natha.

The above property is sold in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1890, and made between the said Dossa Kirpal of the one part and the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 30 as earnest money will be received at noon, on Friday, the 25th April, 1890.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R. E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS in the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money will be received at noon on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1890.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS,
Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 24th April 1890, 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, in the Chair.

W. E. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 17th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£148,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MARCKS & CO. LD

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to acquaint our friends and the public at large that we have secured, about eight months ago, a large and very fine parcel of white Brilliants, justly named

"THE QUEEN OF GEMS,"

and as the value of Diamonds is to-day nearly 25 per cent. more than it was at the time we obtained them, we propose dividing with any purchaser the difference between buying and selling, so that an excellent opportunity is offered to obtain the finest Diamonds at the lowest price.

The following are always in stock of great variety:—

Solid Country Gold Gipsy Rings, set with a pure white Brilliant, weighing half a carat, Rs. 100; ¾ carat, Rs. 150; and of 1 carat	Rs.	200
One pair of Diamond Ear Studs, of same fine quality, weighing half a carat each, or one carat the pair, complete, with case	„	150
Ditto ditto, weighing 1½ carats	„	250
Ditto ditto, weighing 2 carats	„	375

Any particular Ornament made at the shortest notice.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
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Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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A Sum to be received at a specified age
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188__

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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	875
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	720
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,100	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,275
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

MR. ELWIN PALMER, says a Cairo correspondent purposes proceeding to Paris. He is hopeful of arranging matters with the French Government respecting the conversion scheme.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5-0 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rosetta (s), from London; and Linduia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf; Lord Carlemont (s), Dunkirk; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar, &c.; and Hibernia (s), Hamburg.

A COMMON JUROR FINED.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley fined Mr. William T. Tucker, a common juror, the sum of Rs. 30, for non-attendance, when he was called to serve upon the jury.

THEFT AT HOOZRIA MOHULLA.—Fydoola Sookdin, residing at Hoozria Mohala, reports the theft of Rs. 184 in cash, alleged to have been stolen from under his pillow on the night of the 18th instant.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector George charged Syndsha Ahmedsha and nine others before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Trimbuck Parushram Street, with cards, dice, and money, on Sunday afternoon last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Syndsha Ahmedsha and five others were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL SANSCRIT SEMINARY.—Pundita Ramabai visited this institution on the 21st April, when she was pleased to write the following in the visitors' book :—" I was very much pleased to see the Sanscrit Seminary. It is very nicely managed. The students answered my questions intelligently. The school does great credit to its founder, the teachers, and more especially to the superintendent; it will grow day by day and be a great honor to this land of the ancient Sanscrit-speaking Aryan Hindus."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

March	Belphagor	Bressant.
Grand Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	A Sullivan.
Fantasia	Un Reve	Delafosse.
Valse	Rosée du matin	Fahrbach.
Patrol	Turkish	Michaelis.
Galop	Wie der wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Kallianjee Wissenjee, a Bania youth, was placed before Mr. Richardson by Inspector Stanford, with having extracted a purse from the pocket of Premji Luddha, containing Rs. 1-1-6. As the complainant was standing near the ticket office of the Novelty Theatre, purchasing a ticket, the accused put his hand into his pocket and took out the purse. Immediately after Premji became aware of the theft, and raising a cry, the boy was arrested by a policeman with the purse in his possession. Kallianjee, plead guilty to the charge, and his Worship sentenced him to a term of twenty days' imprisonment.

REMONSTRATING WITH A POLICEMAN.—A Parsi named Framji Dadabhoy, was yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts for remonstrating with a policeman in the execution of his duty. The accused was among a crowd of people on Sunday evening in Abdul Rahman Street, whose attention was taken up with a couple of sailors who were endeavouring to dispose of a watch. On the police constable coming up to the crowd and asking them to disperse, Framji stepped forward, and wanted to know what right he had to interfere with the people, seizing him at the same time by the collar of his coat. Accused was accordingly taken into custody, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 5.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—A woman, named Balloo, a resident of Baroda, who came to Bombay a short time ago, reports that on Friday night last she went to see a friend at Bhendy Bazar. On returning home the following morning about 8 o'clock, she found a leather portmanteau and a small tin-box missing. They contained gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,540-4. She raised an alarm and the chawl being searched, the portmanteau and the tin-box were found lying in an empty room on the same floor of the chawl. The portmanteau had been cut open and was minus the ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 865-4, which it contained, The tin-box was intact and was made over to the complainant.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.—The case in which Mr. Framji C. Mehta, proprietor and editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. K. N. Kabraji and M. F. Murzban, editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation, came before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Kirkpatrick who appeared for the accused applied for adjournment, as he was unable to go on, owing to his presence being required at the Criminal Sessions; but Mr. Pestonji of Messrs. Pestonji and Rustim, even although Mr. P. M. Mehta, the counsel for the prosecution was absent, was ready to go on with the re-cross-examination of the complainant. His Worship thought it was very desirable the case, which had been standing over so long, should be proceeded with, without any more delay. He fixed next Monday at eleven o'clock, and hoped there would be no more applications for postponement.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Koondlik Mussoo, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a cotton sheet, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Mahrootee Babajee, from his residence on the Duncan Road, near the Two Tanks, on Sunday evening last. The accused, it appears, on Sunday evening, entered the house of the complainant, on the pretence of seeing a friend living in the same house as the complainant. While there, and not being observed, he removed the cotton sheet and walked off with it. Shortly after the accused was arrested by a policeman while endeavouring to dispose of the sheet at the Chindee Bazaar. Koonldik, on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting several previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

JACK ASHORE.—Patrick Kelly, a fireman on board the s. s. Lady Palmer, was brought before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Saunders charged with having committed the theft of Rs. 2. Accused, in company with a number of seamen, went ashore on Sunday, and got the worse of liquor in the Victoria Hotel. Whilst returning to his vessel Pat quite unceremoniously walked into a soda-water vendor's shop, of which there are a number at the entrance to the Docks, and as the keeper was counting up his income of the day, brushed off a couple of annas from the table, and then walked off with Rs. 2 whilst the man's attention was taken up in looking for his coppers. A policeman outside arrested Kelly, who asserted his right to the money. Evidence as to the misappropriation of the money being adduced, the man was fined Rs. 10 by his Worship, or in default to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—At the instance of Mr. Gilder, an inspector in the Bombay Municipality, transacting business with Messrs. Buckland & Co., municipal contractors, two Mahratta girls, named respectively Suckoo and Bhicoo, were placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Wilson, on charges of committing the theft of two cistern heads and old cast-iron pipes, of the collective value of Rs. 1-8. These articles had been taken by the two accused from the Municipal Depot at Marine Lines, where a quantity of unserviceable materials are usually stored. The articles had been carried away by the two girls, concealed under a quantity of old rags in a basket. They were taken into custody by a sepoy at Dhobi Talao, and the property was identified by the inspector, as the articles bore the mark of the Bombay Municipality. His Worship sentenced them to simple imprisonment for one day.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Maloo Kannoo, aged 60 years. Deceased was a labourer and worked at the Tansa Dam. His work was to remove boulders of rock after being blasted. At 7 a.m. on Sunday last, deceased was in a quarry at Tansa alone removing boulders that were blasted the previous day. He removed a boulder which was in front of him, when the one next to it fell on his legs and crushed them. The weight of the stone that fell on him was about two or three hundredweights. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, which he reached about midnight on Sunday. He appeared to have lost much blood before being taken to hospital, where he never rallied, and died at 1-30 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death Maloo Kannoo was caused by injuries received by a boulder of rock in a quarry accidentally rolling on his legs.

BOMBAY THEISTIC ASSOCIATION'S NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine presided last night at a distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir in Girgaum. There was a fair attendance of Hindoo ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the president, Mr. B. B. Korgamkar, the honorary secretary, and others. The boys, at the commencement of the proceedings, sang songs of welcome and thanksgiving in Marathi, after which the president read the report on the state of the schools from 1886 to 1889. The report showed that there are now in existence six schools under the association, situated one each in Thakordwar, Girgaum, Khetwady, Doongree, Gaumdevi, and Byculla, the total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of 1889 having been 232 Hindu and Mahomedan boys. As many as 2,714 boys entered the schools during the last four years, and no fewer than 2,748 boys left with an amount of elementary education suited to their requirements. The chairman having distributed the prizes and addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to him, proposed by Mr. V. A. Modak.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 22.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.
To speak to the minutes of decree.

89-87—Roughton and B—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy vs C A Turner.—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

636—Jefferson, B D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Mistry and another—Payne, G and S.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Shri Vithleshji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Runchordas Kusbal and others. Mansuklal, D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

696-90—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs H M Williams.

24-90—Chalk W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs F B Deane and another.

142-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Ruttonchund Hurruckchund vs Luxmi Narayen Joomerlal—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

199-89—Mirza H K—Runchordas Khimji and another vs Ghella Dewji—Payne G and S. For dismissal.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthuradas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

34-90—Little S F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs C Akilandaiya—Tyabjee and D.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and W and G.

448-88—Chitnis, M and M—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhisley vs. Rahimtoola Dewraj and others.—Payne, G and S.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonnath vs Vithal Ramji and others—Payne, G and S.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA, 1889-90.

CRICKET in Calcutta seems to be losing much of its former vigour, writes the *Englishman*, and althoug the visit of the English team is sure to go a great way towards improving the game in India, yet there is no doubt it took away from the interest of our local matches last winter. The best matches played on the Calcutta Cricket Club ground last winter were undoubtedly the two played by Mr. Vernon's team against Calcutta and Bengal. The Calcutta team did not include one single bowler of much reputation, and hence the large score piled up by the Englishmen. The Bengal team included Sergeant Godfree, but he did not fulfil expectations, and the Englishmen surpassed even their performance against Calcutta. We had visitors from Darjiling and Behar also. St. Paul's School played three matches. Their first match against the combined Schools of Calcutta was won by them with 92 runs to spare. Their second vs. The Calcutta C. C., ended in an easy victory for Calcutta by 10 wickets. A brilliant innings of 118 by Captain C. E. Greenway shattered the hopes of the boys, and his fine batting pretty nearly decided the match. Their third, against the Military team, being a one day's match, ended in an easy victory for the Military by 58 runs, in the first innings.

The School, though not as successful as usual, showed some cricket talent. P. K. Vaughan, the famous left hand bowler who has done such wonderful things at Darjiling, has given up bowling for batting, with no small success, as his scores will show. G. Smyth, the best bat in the team played very good cricket against Calcutta and the Combined Schools. C. Clarke, a very good all-round man, was out of form. H. Godfree was as smart as ever at cover point. The Behar Wanderers brought down a team to play two matches, and contrary to last year, both matches ended unfavourably for them. They were without Messrs. Pereira, K. Marsham, Collen, and Campbell, so could hardly be called representative. Their first match against Calcutta ended in a draw in favour of the home team. For the Behar Wanderers, Harrington played fine cricket for 93, and Lloyd Williams 20, Marsham 31, Mackintosh 54, Daubney 29, all did well. For the Calcutta C.C., H. Dickson made 81, G. Alexander 67, and Hensman 34. The second match against Ballyganj ended in a victory for the latter, thanks to some good cricket by Messrs. Dickson, and Alexander, who made 53 and 46 respectively. Harrington playing two good innings of 28 and 18 not out.

To deal with the men separately, H. W. Dickson comes first with the fine average of 43·5, which includes only one score of less than 20 runs. Captain C. E. Greenway has an average of 33·7, and has made two, the only two, centuries scored on the Calcutta C. C. ground during the last season. For any batsman to begin the season with scores of 50, 23, 118, 9 not out and 130 not out seemed exceptionally good, but he fell off considerably, though at times he scored well. Strange to say, the largest score made here this winter should have been one against the English team. Taylor with 27·8 and G. F. Alexander with 21·7 showed good cricket throughout the season. H. Hensman, H. Anderson, and M. R. Quin did well in the few innings they played. The Calcutta bowling was extremely weak, with the exception of that of Sergeant Godfree. The three matches played between the Civil and Military all ended in favour of the Military. One of these matches was well contested, and after a grand struggle terminated in a victory for the Military by four runs. Mr. Alexander was unable to assist the Civilians in batting in their first innings, and as he made 61 in their second attempt, had he not been absent in the first innings the result might have been different. The crushing defeats the English team inflicted on the Calcutta and Bengal Elevens show how weak we are, especially in bowling. Mr. Vernon's Indian Team will not stand comparison with the one that visited Africa a few mouths back to test the capabilities of the African cricketers. The latter team included such men as Bob Abel, Johnny Briggs, Ulyett Frank Hearne, and Maurice Read, all men who are among the best of first class cricketers. Captain Greenway, we need hardly say, was the best bat in Calcutta last season, and next to him Mr. H. W. Dickson.

The Ballygunge C. C. were not very formidable, though Dickson and Alexander played for them. The Howrah C. C. played two or three matches, but with little or no success. The strong combination which was got up under the name of the Armenian C. C. seems to have disappeared. The cricket exhibited by the Calcutta Schools is by no means promising, though the Medical College have two or three good men.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th April, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind *a*	N, NNE, ESE, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	184

a From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Cavalry H C, on remount duty.

APRIL 19.

Denys, Capt, Punjab, A P D., from leave, from Europe.
Stranbenger, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Battn, Suff. Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Shadwell, Capt, Bengal, 1st Battn, Suff. Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Glassop, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Battn, Suff Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.

APRIL 20.

Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A, from Kirkee.
Damania, Surgn, I M S, on station leave, from Ahmedabad.

APRIL 21.

Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Birdwood, Lieut, Bo. Staff Corps, from Deesa.
Nairne, Br-Genl, Bengal, I G of Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Mercer, Captain, Bengal, Bde-Major to I G of Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Orr, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, off leave.
Caldecott, Surgeon-Major, Bo, C I Horse, from furlough, from England.
Mitchell-Innes, Lieut, Bengal, on duty, from England.
Money, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on furlough, from England.
Campbell, Lt-Col, Ms, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

King, Lieut, Bo, Lt Horse, on leave, to England.

APRIL 20.

Shadwell, Capt, Bengal, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Persia.
Stranbenger, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Persia.
Glassop, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Persia.

APRIL 21.

Cates, Dy-Surg-Genl, Bo, I M S, on temporary leave, to Mahableshwar.
Nairne, Br-Genl, Bengal, I G of Artillery, on duty, to Simla.
Mercer, Capt, Bengal, Bde-Major, to I G A, on duty, to Simla.

APRIL 22.

Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, RA, on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters with the least possible delay as the Civil Chief Master Armourer's Inspection takes place to-morrow at 10 a.m., when all arms should be present.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS.
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 22nd April 1890.

1. Members who have not already returned their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters are informed that this should be done by Thursday next, the 24th instant, to enable the Civil Chief Master Armourer to carry out his inspection.

2. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Honorary Capt A. C Clarke.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bellagio s—50 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellagio s—220 kegs paint, N Shurufally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—5 cases liqueurs, Phipson and Co.
Niagara s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Pekin s—2 hogsheads claret and 25 cases wines, Phipson and Co.
Massilia s—15 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Oriental s—9 cases biscuits, C J Mehta; 3 cases saffron, B and A H[illegible] 3 cases liqueurs, Phipson [illegible]
Lord Charlemont s—50 drums linseed oil, E Essoobjee; 100 casks whiting, A Bhaijee; 8 casks ink, H Abdoolally; 20 drums turpentine, E Essooljee; 20 cases provisions, A H G Hoosen; 4 bales paper, J Shroff; 1 case papers, J B Murzban.

FROM HULL.

Dunro s—50 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co; 481 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—15 cases envelopes, A M Hassonally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Oriental s—26 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—2 hogsheads claret, Green and Read.

FROM BATOUM.

Kent s—1,000 cases petroleum, Ernsthausen and Co.
Eton s—4,000 cases kerocine oil, Khimjee, Jewa and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 143 bales cottonfly, R Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 188 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund; 76 bales cotton, David, Sassoon and Co; 9,000 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.
City of Dublin s—50 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 300 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hansraj; 999 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 779 cwts myrabollams, R Ebjee; 82 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunro s—2,001 cwts myrabolloms, David, Sassoon and Co.
Maltby s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Tod, Durant and Co; 21,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Kirklands s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—4,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,290 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roma s—585 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 255 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Palmer s—855 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 cwts gum, F Hurst; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8,009 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bellagio s—10 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Idar s—530 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversaid s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—3 cases mother-o-pearl shells, Alois Schweiger; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 770 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 385 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Peveril s—770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 832 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 770 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 745 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 245 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 790 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,927 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR ODESSA.

Rozario s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,650 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—2,430 cwts wheat and 990 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Mary Beyts s—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co. 17,820 cwts wheat, 14,296 cwts tilseed, 6,996 cwts groundnuts, 2,009 cwts linseed, and 19,338 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Europa s—90,040 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—3,820 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 274 cwts castorseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 21.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·760	—·109	—·008	W	5	85·2	104·5	80·1	+4·5	32	4	...	10·02	—1·88
Agra	29·746	—·101	—·040	N W	5	87·6	107·5	78·4	+2·1	34	...	...	0·52	—0·63a
Allahabad	29·715	—·101	—·064	W NW	5	88·3	105·4	74·6	+0·4	29	...	...	0·15	—0·76b
Jhansi	29·728	—·108	—·036	S W	3	93·8	107·0	81·9	+3·9	29	...	...	0·53	—0·95c
Jacobabad	29·554	—·220	—·230	Calm	3	81·2	106·9	74·7	—4·7	36	3	...	0·04	—0·68c
Karachi	29·838	—·089	—·018	W NW	16	79·9	96·7	75·8	+2·8	83	...	...	0·04	—2·41d
Ajmere	29·797	—·074	—·014	N W	5	89·8	105·8	79·1	+6·0	26	...	...	0·15	—1·72c
Deesa	29·803	—·064	—·045	N W	8	90·8	111·5	79·7	+8·3	24	...	...	0·01	—0·42c
Rajkot	29·843	—·057	—·036	N N W	12	82·3	107·3	73·7	+3·3	66	...	...	0·05	—0·45b
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	29·793	—·049	—·028	Calm	1	88·3	104·4	72·0	+1·4	20	...	...	...	—1·00b
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·780	—·090	—·043	S S E	2	84·8	104·0	72·1	—0·3	29	...	...	1·57	—1·05c
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·766	—·079	—·056	N W	4	93·8	109·7	77·8	+1·4	25	...	...	0·26	—1·13e
Raipur	29·744	—·086	—·042	WN W	6	90·5	105·8	78·6	+0·9	24	1	...	0·08	—2·36c
Nagpur	29·768	—·073	—·036	S S E	5	93·7	108·2	79·5	+2·6	36	2	...	0·30	—2·49c
Amraoti	29·762	—·083	—·040	W	4	95·5	108·9	83·7	+7·4	22	2	...	0·16	—2·09c
Akola	29·748	—·078	—·065	N NW	3	89·5	108·6	76·8	+1·1	19	...	...	0·37	—1·59
Surat	29·835	—·030	—·060	NN W	F	88·1	109·1	72·0	—0·9	47	5	...	...	—0·25c
Malegaon	29·769	—·078	—·067	N NW	6	96·5	107·3	78·1	+6·4	72	2	...	0·02	—1·52
Bombay	29·843	—·027	—·071	S S W	10	83·3	90·0	80·5	+3·1	84	8	...	...	—0·87c
Poona	29·818	—·062	—·049	W NW	9	86·7	106·8	75·8	+5·4	33	2	0·09	0·54	—1·50c
Sholapur	29·788	—·055	—·042	W S W	8	91·3	106·7	80·4	+4·9	32	1	...	0·56	—1·57c
Ratnagiri	29·857	—·016	—·036	S E	5	84·4	90·4	80·3	+3·5	71	8	...	0·01	—0·98c
Belgaum	29·857	—·017	—·027	W S W	3	77·3	97·8	67·8	+1·0	66	1	...	1·04	—2·12c
Goa	29·862	—·002	...	S S W	2	86·0	93·0	83·0	...	96	4	...	0·04	...c
Karwar	29·872	—·010	—·047	S W	3	87·0	90·8	78·7	+0·6	66	2	...	...	—3·15f
Mangalore	29·888	—·007	—·030	Calm	3	81·5	92·8	77·9	+1·4	81	10	...	4·44	+0·43g
Calicut	29·853	—·049	—·072	N N W	8	79·1	91·8	72·6	...	88	9	0·80	8·07	—1·46f
Cochin	...	...	...	Calm	M	79·4	91·2	73·6	—5·1	89	...	0·71	13·23	—1·30
Bangalore	29·883	—·057	—·056	S S W	3	76·4	88·8	69·3	—0·9	73	2	...	3·17	—2·73b
Secunderabad	29·835	—·078	—·054	S W	4	83·0	101·8	77·2	+1·5	62	...	...	0·85	—2·27b
Masulipatam	29·841	—·059	—·038	S S E	5	85·7	94·2	80·5	+2·6	86	2	...	4·02	—4·70c
Bellary	29·847	—·046	—·023	S	3	84·0	102·0	78·5	+0·6	68	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·831	—·056	...	S W	...	85·8	101·8	80·5	...	61	...	...	4·50	—2·77b
Madras	29·863	—·053	—·040	S S E	12	86·3	87·8	81·5	+3·9	71	5	...	15·59	—9·46c
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·858	—·048	—·049	WN W	5	81·7	102·2	76·3	—1·4	68	3	...	6·10	—6·61
Negapatam	29·852	—·059	—·051	E N E	4	86·3	92·1	77·8	—1·3	76	6	...	18·98	—14·52h
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy.
a Hot wind. b Fine clear weather. c Fine weather with passing clouds. d Dust haze. e Dust-storm. f Thunder and lightning at distance. g Threatening weather. h Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased over the whole Indian region. The fall has been very rapid at Jacobabad, rapid in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, and also at Karachi, Ajmere, Secunderabad, Malegaon and Masulipatam, brisk at Sholapur, Bangalore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and moderate or slight in other places. The gradients in Sind are very steep and the isobars indicate the existence of a very large depression in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad. The barometer is below the normal mean over the whole country, the deficiency being very considerable in the Indus Valley. Winds are south-easterly at Jubulpore, Nagpur, Madras, Masulipatam and Ratnagiri, and are generally south-westerly to north-westerly in several districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Sholapur, Calicut and Madras, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Malegaon and Musulipatam and that at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona, Goa, Calicut and Secunderabad the winds are increasing in force. The maximum temperature is [illegible] 9 above the [illegible] Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa and Surat and 5° below it at Madras, but the variations elsewhere are small. The highest maximum readings were 111° at Deesa, 109° at Surat, Akola, Amraoti, and Khandwa, and 108° at Nagpur. Nights are very hot at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Amraoti, Malegaon and Sholapur, and the lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Belgaum. Humidity has risen at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and skies are more or less cloudy in several districts. Rain has fallen at Poona, Calicut and Cochin, but there has been none elsewhere. As the baric gradients in Sind, Rajputana and over the greater part of Gujarat are steep, strong winds are probable in those districts. The large barometric depression which now exists a little to the west-north-westwards of Jacobabad is very likely to move towards the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, in which case the weather will become more or less disturbed in those Provinces. The baric gradients are also steep at most stations in the Bombay Presidency where an increase of wind is very likely, and on the Malabar Coast conditions appear to be still very favourable for more light local rain.

S. H. [illegible] HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Lord Charlemonte, 2,054 tons, Captain James Dunn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Hibernia, 1,556 tons, Captain E. McDowell, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crowe, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

THE Coasting steam-ship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, will [illegible] to-day for Cutch Mandvi, &c, with a general cargo and 450 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain S Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Woodhall as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,472 tons, Captain W H Mandeno, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs C Mills, Mr W S David, and Mr H Empsoll.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, Mr Bamonjee Hormusjee Mr Rustomjee J M Hormusjee, as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain E Perini, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Pollock and brother, Mr. Kempen, Mr H A Wright, Mr M Mitchell, and 17 deck passengers.

THE City Line steam-ship City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain J Swan, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Jelston, Miss Elston, Miss Brook, two Misses Campbell, Capt J Swiney, Col J Froom, Mrs Lynch and 2 children, Mrs Carson, Mrs R J Pike and child.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	B	M Mackenzie & Co
" Amana	2048	Kilgour	C	K Nixon & Co
" Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
" Dowro	1560	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
" Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
" Akaba	2472	Mandeno	K	K Nixon & Co
" Falls of Inversnaid	1710	Bardo	L	W&A Graham &Co
" Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
" L Charlemont	2055	Dunn	N	J Heyn & Co
" Hibernia	1557	McDowell	O	J Mackintosh & Co
" Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
" Roma	1673	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" Kaveri	543	Nakoda	..	Shepherd & Co
" Neera	..	Nakoda	..	Shepherd & Co
" Poonani	542	Nakoda	..	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Europa	1433	Jones	2	K Nixon & Co
" Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P & O S N Co
" Ellora	1470	Icely	6	B I S N Co.
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
" Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyds & Co
" Chupra	1432	Anderson	9	B I S N Co
" Kirklands	1668	Sutherland	10	W&A Graham & Co
" Ly Palmer	1801	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Rosetta (s)	Brady	London, March 27.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Lord Carlemont (s)	Dunn	Dunkirk.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, &c.
	Hibernia (s)	McDowell	Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load [illegible]:—
Steamer Satara, for Persian Gulf.
" Karagola, for Katywar [illegible]
" Oriental, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Chupra, for Rangoon [illegible]
" Europa, for Amsterdam.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port [illegible] yesterday :—
Steamer Thisbe, Perini, for [illegible]
" Akaba, Mandeno, for Marseilles.
" Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch [illegible], &c.
" City of Dublin, Swan, [illegible]

ADEN SHIPPING [illegible]

ADEN, April [illegible]

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	Destination.
April					
3	Romass	Taylor	Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	D'Estaing (Fch. Corvette)	Prouhet	Zanzibar	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bouvet (Fch G boat)	Nicolas	Zanzibar		[illegible]
	Meurthe (Fch T Ship)	Giron	Zanzibar	7	[illegible]
	Dunkeld	Cumming	Calcutta		[illegible]
	Imperator	Fechtinger	Bombay	7	Trieste
7	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay		[illegible]
	Echuca	Fankhuset	Sydney		[illegible]
	Victoria	Cates	London		Sydney
8	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Perim		......
	Khedive	Loggin	London	8	Calcutta
	Vulcan	Doyle	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Muriel	Boutflour	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
9	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa	10	Mussowa
	Meurthe (Fch T Ship)	Giron	Obock	15	Suez
	Merionethshire	Dowling	Singapore	11	Newyork
	Wolviston	Williams	Akyab	9	Bordeaux
10	Massilia	Fraser	Bombay	10	London
	Malda	Nash	London		Zanzibar
	Caprera	Dagnino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Henzada	Avern	London	12	Kurrachee
	Valiant (Ship)	Douglas	Calcutta	14	Jeddah
	Mendoza	Verlaque	Zanzibar	11	Marseilles
	Dunbar	Porrett	Kurrachee		Antwerp
11	Noord Braband	Mets	Batavia		Rotterdam via Jeddah.
	King Arthur	Raffin	Bombay		Mussowa
	Galley of Lorne	Granden	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Tuna	White	Berbera	12	Berbera
	Sydney	Pellegrin	Marseilles		Mauritius
12	Raisby	Parker	Akyab		Malta F O
	Mercury H M's	Balfour	Portsmouth		.....
	Tenasserim	Pagan	Rangoon	12	Port Said F O
	Meteore Fch G boat	Sauvere	Obock		....
13	Terra	Petersen	Rangoon	13	London
	Hohenstaffen	Schmoelder	Bremen		Australia
	Clan Mackay	Jones	Madras		London
	Mobile	Hughes	Mussowa		Bombay
	Salene	Moretti	Mussowa	14	Colombo
	Tockwith	Nurton	Akyab		Port Said F O
14	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste		Bombay
	Amoor	Irvin	Rangoon		Port Said FO.
	Lesseps	Hansen	Akyab		Port Said F O

As to the Queen's daily life at Aix, a correspondent of a morning contemporary supplies the following details :—Her Majesty rises at eight a. m., takes a shower bath of Aix water, brought from the Etablissement, and breakfasts at nine. An outing follows, in which the carriage-drive is varied by the appearance of the donkey "Jacquot" and his pannier at the foot of every steep incline. After lunch Lady Churchill and Miss Phipps read the English papers to the Queen, who then takes another drive. After a cup of tea, Her Majesty receives the Minister in attendance, writes her private letters, which are taken off to London by a special courier. Dinner rarely begins before nine, and is quite a family meal. Sir Henry Ponsonby receives the French officers at his own table as the Queen's representative. An unoccupied cottage on the Queen's property is being hastily fitted up, so that Her Majesty may be able to meet her friends and take a cup of tea there.

THE Danish Diet not having arrived at any agreement regarding the Budget for the next year, the King has ordered the session to be closed, and issued a provisional financial law empowering the Government to levy the existing taxes and dues in order to defray current public expenditure.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

GUITARS.—Some real Spanish-made Instruments of fine tone, Rs. 20 each and upwards.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BANJOURINE, the new Instrument, beautiful full tone, and convenient to handle.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAGS.—Ladies' and Gent's Hand Bags, Lawyers' Bags, Office Bags, Dressing Bags, Writing Cases, Date Racks, Photo Albums, &c., &c. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of handsome, young AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, said to have the good marks required by native Gentlemen.—Being sold because no longer needed by their Owner.—Apply to No. "747," care of this paper.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS—Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice. Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay or to any Medicine Vendors in any part of India.

WANTED.—A qualified, experienced MIDWIFE for the Parsee Lying-in Hospital. Apply with testimonials to Dr. TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN, Fort.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situation, commanding extensive [illegible] rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. Economical management facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new Springs replaced, and the same is guaranteed for 2 months. In case of breakage a new spring is replaced free. Steffanauer and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a choice selection of [illegible] SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of a SERIES of six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1889-90, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1890, (TO-DAY), at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"SANSKRIT, AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
The Lecture is open to the public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
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BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.,
and can be supplied at the same price,
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Price Lists free on application to
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay
WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE", Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THE only fresh item of financial news wired by Reuter, under Saturday evening's date, is that about £100,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England on that day. The latest intelligence by wire regarding Cotton and General Produce was included in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec	Rs.	15,57,100
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,47,839
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	6,55,121
Government Securities	Inc.	"	5,60,378
Loans	Dec.	"	11,11,714
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,93,332
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,51,503
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	3,96,570

It was generally anticipated that, in view of the lull in export business, as far as fresh transactions are concerned, induced by the rapid rise in Exchange, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, made known this afternoon, would have shown a substantial increase; and the rather easier feeling in the Money Market noticeable in the middle of last week tended to confirm this expectation. And though the balance had only risen to some 97 lakhs, being an increase of some 4 lakhs since the previous Saturday, the actual falling off in the trade demand (as will be seen from the figures which we give above) had been over 22½ lakhs, an increase in Private Deposits, and a diminution both in Loans and Bills Discounted having brought about this result, which, however, was neutralized principally by considerable Government withdrawals from the head office.

COTTON.—A decidedly quiet feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, and only a small business has transpired, but quotations cannot be called any lower. The reported purchases aggregate some 1,500 bales, consisting, in about equal proportions, of Broach, at Rs. 253; Mowa, at Rs. 219-21; Dharwar, at Rs. 215; Shevgaum, at Rs. 201; Julgaum, at Rs. 198-201; and Bengal at Rs. 185-90 per candy.

WHEAT continues in some enquiry for export, and a moderate business has transpired to-day on the basis of our previous quotations.

SEEDS have been in more request, and a good deal has been done to-day, especially in Linseed, the price of which has advanced 1 anna, say to Rs. 6-7-3 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. Otherwise rates are unaltered, and the tone of the market steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,327	bales.
Wheat	47,493	cwts.
Linseed	24,165	"
Rapeseed	9,711	"
Gingelly	4,034	"
Poppy Seed	9,551	"
Ground Nuts	4,209	"
Castor Seed	2,069	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The only fresh business of importance which has transpired to-day is the fixture of the Drummond (s), to arrive, to speculators, for May loading, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet all day, with only a moderate demand for remittance and a very limited supply of Mercantile Paper. Bank Telegraphic has been still offering, for monsoon transfer, at 1s. 5½d., and three months' sight Credits, for late May, might be placed on slightly better terms than the ready rate. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅝d. per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·87½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance of at least ⅛ per cent. has been established in Fours to-day, the cash price having been maintained at the enhanced quotation of 100 9-16 during the greater part of the day, and closing at 100⅝, sellers; while for the two next accounts 100⅝ and 101, respectively, have been the ruling rates. For 4½ per cents. 102, nominal, is still quoted.

SHARES.—This market keeps very quiet, but prices of Cotton Mill shares are generally steady advanced Rs. 10, and Manockji [illegible] Mill shares have [illegible] the same extent; Lukhmidas are Rs. 15 higher; Bombay Burma Trading, third issue, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 825 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th April, as compared with the statement of the 12th April 1890:—

	April 12. Rs.	April 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital..............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	61,17,081	48,59,981
Do. do. at Branches.......	55,90,487	57,38,326
Other Deposits	2,60,72,415	2,67,27,566
Post Bills	7,450	6,971
Cash Credits, undrawn..........	5,47,889	2,84,176
Rs.	5,16,35,352	5,06,17,020
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,97,463	57,57,833
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	25,27,875	23,08,899
Loans do. do............	1,83,82,337	1,72,70,623
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,617	1,808
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	158,29,253	1,51,35,921
Stamps, &c..................	27,604	27,653
Dead Stock.......... Rs. 6,54,172 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,91,245	39,742
Cash and Currency Notes	93,08,789	97,05,359
Rs.	5,16,35,352	5,06,17,020

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	11	16	2	50
Teheran	21	1	53	0	31
Suez	21	2	15	0	37

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st April 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	11
" Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
" Madras.........	...	35	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 21—Barometer has fallen everywhere; change moderate or slight west of the Peninsula, but brisk to rapid elsewhere. Distribution little changed. Readings low over the Gangetic plain; but high at Assam, Mysore and the Indus Valley. Winds north-westerly over North-western India and the Gangetic plain; southerly at the head of the Bay; deltaic in Bengal; easterly in east and north Bengal; variable in the Peninsula; force fresh to strong in Sind, Kattiawar Coasts and head of the Bay. Temperature has fallen in the south of the Peninsula, and generally risen elsewhere. The highest maximum is 112° in Deesa. Showers have fallen in parts south of the Peninsula, Assam, East Bengal, the North-West and Punjab. Weather gives no evidence of change.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—CLUTTERBUCK—March 27, at Church of St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London, George Alexander Leslie Buchanan, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanora Balfour, daughter of Col Clutterbuck, of Newark Park, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, late 56 h Regt.

JAMES—MANLEY—March 27, at the British Embassy, Rome, Maj M James, Bombay Staff Corps, to Frances Hester, daughter of late Rev J J Manley, Rector of Cotred-with-Broadfield, Herts.

WALLACE—WELCH—March 20, at St Mary's Church, Bath, William Radcliffe Peel Wallace, Capt, Gloucestershire Regt, Attd A S C, son of late Lt-Col W F N Wallace, H M Indian Army, and Maria Catherine Brace, daughter of late Capt E Welsh, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—Feb 26, at Asuncion, Paraguay, Charles Stuart, son of Colin A R Browning C I E, aged 27.

DYER—March 28, at Artesian-road, Bayswater, Blance Minet Dyer, widow of late W A Dyer, Capt, late Indian Navy.

FLINT—March 27, at Bray, co-Wicklow, Marian Alice, widow of Captain E W Flint, Madras Army.

GOLDSMITH—March 27, at Gravesend, Harry Panrucker Goldsmith, son of late Edward Goldsmith, H E I C S.

HUTCHINSON—March 27, at Kildare-gardens, Bayswater, Gen C W Hutchinson, Col, Com Royal (late Bengal), Engineers, aged 65.

KINLOCH—March 27, at Monsom-terrace, Tunbridge-Wells, Rev A Kinloch, formerly Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

STREET—March 31, at Staplegrove Lodge, near Taunton, Col C W Street, Madras Staff Corps, aged 55.

WARRY—March 28, Lieut-Col A Warry, Commanding Royal Artillery, Weymouth, aged 48.

YORKE—March 24, at St. Georges-road, Gen J Yorke, C B, Col of the 1st Royal Dragoons, aged 76.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

A FEW days ago Mr. A. Chowdhri delivered at Calcutta a fluent oration on literature and the Calcutta University. This speech, which Mr. Justice Norris described as a tremendous bill of indictment against the Calcutta University, is typical of many attacks that are made upon the system of examination pursued in all our Indian Universities. If it successfully exposes the University of Calcutta to opprobrium, it is equally applicable to the sister Universities of Madras and Bombay, so that it may be looked upon as in a wider sense an indictment—and a plausibly urged indictment—against our whole system of higher education, as directed by the annual university examinations. In some ways it is an advantage to treat the subject by seeing what can be said for and against the Calcutta examinations instead of looking directly to the papers set in Bombay. It is perhaps easier to preserve an unbiassed state of mind when criticising other people's work than when criticising our own. The impersonal mood is certainly not too carefully preserved by Mr. Chowdhri. He has a good deal to say about "a junior professorial work on English grammar in which the Bengali Baboo came in for his share of castigation," and learnt "how to subdivide the Aryan languages and the name of Grimm, but in the meantime forgot what little English he had picked up in his earlier days." Every one connected with education in Bengal will easily recognise the allusion to Rowe and Webb's useful book of hints on writing English, and will relish or resent this attack and other such attacks in the speech according to their personal predilections. The main gist of the attack, however, may be easily freed from personal elements. The ground of accusation underlying Mr. Chowdhri's impeachment is that the questions set in the examinations afford no satisfactory test to determine whether the student has really profitted by his literary studies, and that therefore the examinations hold out no inducement for intelligent study, but encourage the cramming of all kinds of useless information, which will be thrown away as soon as the examination is over, or perhaps be retained with injurious effects. The native student, we are told, is asked in papers of English literature to explain such expressions as "a good sash window," "to waive introduction," "a good monography of worms," "parallax of the moon," "to cut a caper," and "to lay salt upon their tails." Numberless similar questions could be culled out of the examination papers of Bombay and Madras, together with many recondite questions of grammar and allusions suggested by the most sublime and beautiful passages of the greatest of English writers in prose and poetry. Consequently, it is urged, the student, instead of realising the grandeur and beauty of what he is reading, is continually looking for grammatical notes and prosaic explanations of difficulties. Like Mammon, who even in the empyreal realms of heaven always went with his eye downcast on the pavement, he is admitted into the portals of English literature and, instead of admiring the noble thoughts and noble language to which he is introduced, goes poking about for obscure phrases and instances of irregular grammar that are likely to form the subject-matter of his examinations when the hour of trial comes. Some examiners see clearly this evil, and adopt what seems at first sight the best and most direct way to avoid it. They wish to encourage appreciation of literary excellence, and try to do so by asking the student to give a critical estimate of the writer whom he has been studying. But the examiner, to his horror, when he reads the answer papers finds that they contain pages of critical estimates of the author in question in perfect English, which has been taken wholesale out of Macaulay's essays, or some less obvious source, and simply learnt by heart. If the examiner detects the origin of the finely worded answer he will estimate it at its true worth. But if the extract be taken from some recondite source with which the examiner happens to be unacquainted the candidate may be rewarded for his plagiarism by undeservedly getting very high marks. In fact this practice of learning by heart grammatical and critical notes with a view to examination is one of the most peculiar characteristics of the Indian student, and is the despair of his examiners. The Indian students learn with avidity the notes that they take down in their note-book from their teacher's lectures, or find in annotated editions of English classics, so that whole pages of their examination work are devoid of any appearance of original thought. Desperate efforts are sometimes made by examiners to set questions that can only be answered by independent thought on the part of the student. Such was the question lately asked at Calcutta about the difference between the lowing of an English and an Indian heifer. This question is very inconsistently held up to ridicule by Mr. Chowdhri, who probably did not see that it was an ingenious attempt to combat the very tendency he was deploring, and was a kind of protest against the practice of filling papers with such questions as might be anticipated by the students beforehand. This particular question is admirably defended by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, who made some remarks at the end of the meeting in defence of that and one or two other similar questions which Mr. Chowdhri condemned inconsistently with his main line of argument. "Pictures of rural life," Mr. Macdonald said, "abound in the English poets. One of the touches that go to constitute many of those pictures is the lowing of cattle. If an Indian youth attempts to analyse these pictures, he cannot help being struck with the prominence given to bovine utterances in the expression of the sense of the pleasing in nature." No Indian student would be likely to have been prepared beforehand by his annotated edition or by his professor to meet such a question, and, if any of the Calcutta First Arts students succeeded in answering the question, he deserved many times more than the half mark assigned to it out of a total of one hundred and fifty marks. Originality is so very rare among our Indian students that when it is found it deserves a rich reward, and every attempt should be made by examiners to stimulate original efforts of thought by their questions. But an examination paper in English cannot be entirely filled with such questions as the one we have been discussing. It must in the main after all be made up of demands for the explanation of difficulties, which at first sight seem utterly prejudicial to the intelligent study of English literature. But the pernicious effects of such study of English have been greatly exaggerated. It is in this way that the Greek and Latin classics have been studied in England, and yet no one will venture to say that all those who have studied Greek and Latin at English schools and colleges have received no intellectual gain from the labour. It is the same with the study of English in Indian Universities. Questions about difficult words and passages must be asked to see whether the student has thoroughly understood the author he has been reading. The understanding of the harder passages implies the understanding of the easier, and it is impossible for any one to read and understand the great masterpieces of English literature without receiving intellectual benefit. No doubt some teachers and examiners are inclined too exclusively to treat Shakespeare and Milton as if their writings were for the most part store-houses of grammatical illustrations and verbal puzzles, instead of teaching the student to dwell upon their real value as literature. But even the student who is always on the look-out for what will pay in the examination may at the same time incidentally derive greater advantages of another and nobler kind from his literary studies, just as the geologist or botanist who goes through the Himlaayas or the Andes searching laboriously for fossils or rare plants is not thereby debarred from enjoying on the way the glorious sunrises and sunsets and all the sublimity of the mountain scenery.

MR. BRADLAUGH should be mindful of the old injunction against *trop de zele*. His question to Sir John Gorst about the Delhi Mission College had in it much of the preternatural suspicion of the English Political Dissenter, for whose comfort the Conscience Clause and Section 25 of the Education Act of 1870 were invented. But we are above that sort of thing in India; and unless he is put up to it by his friends at home, the native of India will not think his religious convictions are seriously offended when the Government to whom he pays land revenue spend some of it in supporting a missionary college at which he can get as much of the wisdom of this world as he needs. It seems that the Bishop Designate of Durham had sent to the *Times* a letter respecting the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, in which it was stated that "this work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Indian Government, who had given the site." Mr. Bradlaugh wanted to know whether this statement was accurate, and if so, whether this was not a departure from the traditional British policy in India of strict neutrality in religious matters. The answer that Sir John Gorst had to give is intelligible to any of us in India, however dark it may seem to a vigilant M.P. enlightened by ten days' sojourn strictly within the limits of the Island of Bombay. St. Stephen's College at Delhi, like a score of missionary colleges elsewhere, is gladly resorted to by young Indians of all castes and creeds, who are as glad of the secular education that they get there at less than half its fair price as they would be of any education that Mr. Bradlaugh and his anti-theological friends might be disposed to provide for them here on equally generous terms. Sir John Gorst told Mr. Bradlaugh, what he might easily have learnt even in a ten days' visit to Bombay, that "it has always been the practice of the Government of India to make grants-in-aid to all institutions calculated to promote the education of the people, and this practice has not been found to interfere with the religious freedom which the British Government guarantee." We have difficulties of our own to contend against in India in various directions, and we should not regard it as by any means a service if Mr. Bradlaugh, by treating Indian educational questions in the light of English religious and anti-religious prejudices, were to add to their number a "religious difficulty" like that which has been so industriously worked for party purposes in England. The Government cannot, even at Mr. Bradlaugh's bidding, make an abrupt departure from the system of aided education which fills so large a place in their higher educational policy.

WE reported some months since the commotion which had been caused in Mahomedan circles in India by a rumour coming from Paris that a drama in which the Prophet was represented had been produced at the Theatre Francais. Here their pious indignation took the form of a resolution threatening spiritual penalties upon such of the faithful as should visit any theatre whatever so long as M. de Bornier's play of "Mahomet" should remain on the French stage—a recognition of the solidarity of dramatic culpability which would have been worthy of the French clergy in Moliere's day. At the same time the Sultan was apprised of the indignation with which the Mussulman community even in distant India had heard of the act of profanation. The Sultan's intervention with the French Government was successful. Gambetta could be presented on the stage with impunity in the person of Robert Rabagas even in his most popular days. But when the Republic had to deal with the susceptibilities of its four million of Mussulman subjects in Algeria, represented as they were in the solicitations of the Sultan, it was another matter. The censorship was just as severe on the side of Islam as under the Restoration it had been on the side of the Monarchy. The Government of Charles the Tenth were not more ready to prohibit "Le Roi s'Amuse" out of respect for the Monarchy than the Government of the Republic have been to prohibit "Mahomet" to oblige the Sultan and to spare the feelings of his spiritual dependents all the world over. Yet it is hardly likely that M. de Bornier's "Mahomet" is less respectful of the character and dignity of the Prophet than was Voltaire's, which kept the stage without complaint from the Sultan of the day, notwithstanding that the Mahomet whom Voltaire depicted was a strange compound of desert virtues and other qualities which belonged rather to the domain of imagination than to that of history. France at that time, however, had no Mussulman population subject to her, the Sultan was in all respects other than geographical much farther away from Paris than his successor is, and the Mahometan population of Bombay had not learnt to trouble itself with what was being done in Paris theatres.

THE way in which the public at home are being helped to form a reasonable judgment upon the late administration in Bombay is delightfully illustrated in a paragraph in *Vanity Fair*. We there find the admission of the Parsees into the Poona Volunteer Corps denounced as one of the blunders by which Lord Reay signalized the close of his term of office! Lord Reay, as we all know, had as much to do with this as Lord Lansdowne, and there is as much truth in the attempt to saddle him with it as in *Vanity Fair's* further piece of information that only Europeans and Eurasians are admissible into Volunteer Corps in India. Everyone who knows anything at all about the subject knows very well that as far back as 1861—which was a little before Lord Reay's time—the Governor-General-in-Council—who was not Lord Reay—passed a resolution affirming that there was no objection to Parsees or any other native Indian subjects of her Majesty being enrolled as volunteers. From which it will be seen what a powerful engine for the propagation of truth a society paper can be when it lays itself out for the task.

A DACOITY and robbery is a rare offence in this city; but one was committed in Bombay in October, 1888, and five of the offenders were convicted and sentenced at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in November, 1888. A sixth culprit, Nanjee Nensey, who had escaped and found refuge for about a year in his native country, Veravul, was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury on Saturday and yesterday. He was convicted of the offences of dacoity and robbery along with the members of his gang, who have already been punished, and was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

COLONEL J. H. CROWDY, R.E., late Military Works Department, Bengal, has been allowed to retire, with effect from March 4, 1890.

CAPTAIN J. M. BREBNER, Indian Marine, Resident Transport Officer at Suez, has permission to retire from the Service from the 18th ult.

A PAPER, entitled "Is the Preservation of the Industrial Art of India Possible," was to be read before the East India Association by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., on Wednesday afternoon, April 23. The chair was to be taken by Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E. Shortly after the above, a paper was to be read by Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, C.S.I., on "The Permanent Settlement."

THE question in course of negotiation between General Sir John Lintorn Simmons and the Holy See are being disposed of by the signature of separate protocols dealing with each subject. In this way three protocols have, it is stated, been already signed, treating respectively of the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops for Malta and Gozo, mixed marriages, and seminaries for the Catholic priesthood.

THE apartments at Hampton Court which became vacant by the death of Lady Torrens have been given by the Queen to Mrs. Keith, the widow of Surgeon-Major Keith, who was formerly on the Duke of Connaught's staff in India.

"ATLAS" hears that the Queen has expressed her intention of offering the first set of apartments which become vacant in Hampton Court Palace to Lady Elphinstone, the widow of Sir Howard Elphinstone, who is to visit her Majesty at Windsor after the return of the Court from the Continent.

THE Khojak tunnel headings are said to have met without any perceptible error in the alignment or the levels. The difficulties of the last three months owing to water and the treacherous nature of the ground, are now overcome, and the engineers are ready to begin laying their lines Kandahar-wards whenever they may be so directed.

THE Dhera Ghazi Khan protective revetments, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is practically finished. The stone-carrying trains have ceased running, the men have been nearly all disbanded, and the staff who have laboured so well and so cheerfully under Mr. Ivens during the last few months, are about to separate. The work, it should be added, has been done far earlier than could have been reasonably anticipated, and the cost falls considerably short of the seven lakhs originally estimated. It may be as well, however, to remember that the works at Dhera Ghazi are of a somewhat tentative kind. They represent the first parallel advanced by engineering ingenuity against the swelling waters of the Indus, and the river god need not be expected to yield without a struggle. There is reason to think that in the end science will prove superior, for the engineers at Dhera Ghazi are finding that the revetment is settling down in just the manner in which it was hoped it would.

IT may not be generally known, writes a contemporary, that Dr. Whitley, the new Bishop of Chota Nagpur, is a brother-in-law of Dr. Westcott, the Bishop-designate of Durham, who has a still closer connection with this country in the fact of having three sons engaged here in missionary work—the Rev. A. Westcott, Fellow of S. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and for the past two years Principal of the Madras Theological College; the Rev. F. Westcott; and the Rev. G. H. Westcott, who are both attached to the S. P. G. Mission at Cawnpore.

A MADRAS contemporary says:—H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I., has been much moved by the premature death of the late Colonel Brodie Ketchen, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade. "I have lost the best and truest friend I ever had," he remarked in a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ketchen. As a practical token of the high esteem in which he held her husband, he has conferred on that lady, "as the widow of an officer I valued so highly, and a private friend whom I so deeply regret," a pension of £60 a year. Mrs. Ketchen is a passenger to England in the Goorkha, which left Ceylon on the 10th instant.

MURREE, as well as Simla, is threatened this year with a water famine, says the Lahore paper. Owing to there being no rain during the last winter, snow, it seems, has not fallen in abundance, and all the channels appear to be dry. The troops have not arrived, yet the inhabitants of the place (both European and native), are said to experience a good deal of trouble in getting pure water. The Murree Depot is at present occupied by a mere handful of troops, but it is expected that within a few days they will be reinforced by 450 men. Under these circumstances the sanitary outlook is hardly of the brightest.

APROPOS of the death of the Thakore of Rajkot the *Kathiawar Times* says:—A popular tradition in this country runs that when kings die the atmosphere itself wears a gloomy aspect. What credence to give to this we know not. But certain it is that all of a sudden yesterday, at about 12 noon, the weather became cloudy and the atmosphere presented a mournful aspect, and towards five o'clock it became very dark, accompanied by a few drops of rain. This morning the weather has cleared up and is as bright and sultry as ever.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN is still away at Apazai, dealing with the troubles which have arisen there. The date of his return to Quetta has not yet been intimated, but it is expected that he will remain away one month.

IT is in contemplation to establish an Imperial Vaccination Depot in the hills for the supply of lymph to all India. Meanwhile a small depot for the Punjab only will be established in the Hazara hills.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MAJOR PINTO RETURNS TO PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 21.

Major Serpa Pinto arrived here yesterday and was accorded a hearty reception.

No popular demonstration took place, and the crowd in the streets remained orderly.

MR. STANLEY IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, April 20.

At a civic banquet given yesterday at the Guildhall, Mr. Stanley replying to the toast of his health, urged Belgium to persevere with her policy in Central Africa.

A NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for the North-East Division of Cork, has become engaged to the daughter of M. Raffalovitch, the Parisian Financier.

LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, April 21.

Lord Hartington returned to London from Egypt yesterday.

THE POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., in reply to a question he put in the House of Commons this evening was informed that the reduction of Postal charges to India would probably take effect from the first proximo.

MR. BALFOUR'S LAND BILL.

The debate on the second reading of the Land Purchase Bill was opened this evening when Mr. Parnell moved its rejection.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

BANQUETS TO MR. STANLEY.

BRUSSELS, April 21.

Mr. Stanley was entertained on Saturday at a grand banquet given by King Leopold at the palace in his honour.

After the banquet Mr. Stanley had a long conversation with the King.

A public banquet was also given to Mr. Stanley in the Town Hall here last evening.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, April 21.

President Carnot has embarked at Toulon for Corsica.

INDIAN CONGRESS MEETINGS.

LONDON, April 21.

The British Committee of the National Congress of India held a crowded meeting at the Eleustis Club, Chelsea, last evening. Mr. Martin Wood presided.

Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjee made a speech, in which he urged the responsibility of British electors towards India.

England, he said, was able to guide, and should not check the tide of the lawful desires of the peoples of India, and the Congress, therefore, relies upon her justice.

In conclusion, he said, England bequeaths to India the birthright of a free country, and India will be satisfied for the present with a partially elective system, which the Councils Bill did not provide for.

RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.

Count Cassini is appointed Russian Minister at Pekin.

MAJOR PINTO.

LISBON, April 20.

Major Pinto has arrived here, and was received with much enthusiasm.

THE GERMAN POSITION IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, April 20.

Major Wissmann will occupy Lindi at the beginning of May, when fighting will probably take place.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, April 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, April 21.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 6½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	89¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ,,	75¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	46½d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 20.

10 p.m.	81·8

MONDAY, April 21.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	87·4

By permission of the Speaker, a special appeal, issued by the National Rifle Association, has been posted in the Cloak-room of the House of Commons. The appeal states that although the War Office have been liberal in the assistance given in preparing the new site at Bisley, and in the permission they have granted to the Association to use their land, the expenditure which the Association must incur is very considerable, not less than an estimated amount of £30,000, in addition to nearly £13,500, the cost of land, of which the purchase was unavoidable. The Association have issued this appeal believing that the public will be willing to give due assistance. At the present time the following amounts have been promised:—London and South-Western Railway Company £1,000; the Duke of Westminster, £500; Lord Wantage, £500; and Sir H. Halford, £50. At a meeting of the National Rifle Association just held, it was stated that the Lord Mayor had consented to convene a meeting at the Mansion House in support of the appeal, and that he had fixed on April 29th as the date.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

Whatever interest in politics is manifested at the present moment is centred in the Irish Land Bill, which made its appearance just as the Parliamentary flight from Westminster began. There is one politician at least, who is devoting his holidays to an examination of Mr. Balfour's ambitious measure. I refer to Lord Randolph Churchill. It was rumoured before the House of Commons adjourned for the Recess that the Ministerial proposals had been examined by their former colleague, and found wanting, but few were prepared for the sweeping denunciation which has issued from the lively pen of the noble lord. It is rather significant that the *Morning Post* which prints Lord Randolph Churchill's first letter, extending over two columns and a half, does not offer a word of editorial comment. The *St. James's Gazette* still more completely boycots his lordship, not even mentioning the matter in its news columns. The present cue of the Conservative Press is apparently to treat Lord Randolph as a cipher in politics. He is so described in private conversation by thick and thin supporters of Lord Salisbury. Said one of these, a member of the House of Commons, to a friend of mine, "Randolph is completely out of it. The Liberals don't want him to go over to their side, and the Conservatives are perfectly indifferent as to what he says or does." Those who have taken the trouble to wade through the Bill, which exclusive of schedules, consists of 53 pages, must agree with those who complain that in some parts it is confusing. But Lord Randolph does not in his contribution to the *Morning Post* base his objection to it so much on this account. He opposes the measure chiefly because he foresees the danger of Irish peasantry when they have secured their holdings repudiating their obligations to pay the purchase-money to an "alien Government." His argument may be summed up in a quotation he makes from a speech delivered in the House of Commons, six or seven years ago by Mr. Gladstone. "To place the State and Treasury of this country in the position of creditorship is like putting a bastard premium on every attempt to disturb the relations between England and Ireland." Lord Spencer has also this week made a strong attack on the Bill, and the criticisms of the ex-Lord Lieutenant are attracting considerable attention. The *Daily News* and other Liberal papers write as if they regarded "the Idiot Bill" as dead, but of course it is their business to pour contempt upon Mr. Balfour's handiwork. More important at this juncture is the opinion of the Irish press, particularly that portion of it which ordinarily supports the Government now in office. The Dublin *Express*, the loyalty of which to Lord Salisbury is unimpeachable, describes the Bill as "a public bribe to the peasantry of Ireland," and a "wholly gratuitous piece of legislation." The leading Conservative journal in Ireland also regards the measure as a temptation to resident landlords "to relinquish a brave and patriotic attitude." Many Conservatives, including Mr. Balfour, think that if the Land Bill is passed it will kill the demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland. The *Express*, on the other hand, considers that the Bill "makes directly for Home Rule and separation."

The Conservatives are jubilant at their success in the Royal borough. The Liberals did not expect to win, but with such a popular candidate they thought they should come within an ace of beating their opponent, instead of which they cut a worse figure than at the last contest in Windsor. The *Daily News*, forgetting what its friends are always saying about the non-existence of Dissentient Liberals in the constituencies, points out that in the previous election when its party did better the Liberals were "then voting together as one solid party."

The startling news about Emin Pasha has created a profound sensation in this country, though it is thought by most sober-minded persons that the possible injury to our interests in East Africa has been greatly exaggerated. Surprise is also felt that Sir F. de Winton did not show more reserve in his interview with the representative of an enterprising evening paper. Our Continental friends are delighted at what has happened, one of these, a great friend of the late Portuguese Minister at the Court of St. James, said to me. "You will pardon my saying that I do not sympathise with you a bit. I consider it a judgment of Providence for the shameful way in which you treated those poor Portuguese."

Mr. H. S. King, M.P., has had an interview with Sir John Gorst since the Under-Secretary's return from Berlin on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into the grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I am not able to say what passed between Mr. King and Sir J. Gorst, but I believe it will be found that in consequence of the former's representations the India Office will place no obstacles in the way of leave being offered to a certain number of officials whom it may be desired to call before the Select Committee. Indeed, it is reported that Viscount Cross will strongly recommend the Government of India to grant this reasonable concession. The Indian authorities are not likely to pay the expenses of such witnesses, but I understand that all those who are summoned Home by the Select Committee will have their costs defrayed by Parliament. It is hoped here that a few of the best men in the service may be induced to tender themselves for examination at St. Stephen's. From inquiries I have made, it seems that no delay will take place in appointing the Select Committee. Sir John Gorst's intention, I am informed, is to move for it immediately upon the reassembling of the House after the Easter vacation. The first thing the Select Committee will do after it has been constituted is to meet to determine its course of procedure. Having settled this preliminary, the Committee will probably adjourn until the arrival of the Indian witnesses. I have been asked to suggest to the gentlemen who may be chosen for examination that they should endeavour to collect as much evidence as possible regarding the payment of maximum pensions. The Government contends, most unfairly some people think, that it is a matter entirely within their discretion. The other side argue that this is an erroneous view of the duty of the State in relation to its servants. For the latter it is urged that in all cases where an official has served the requisite period faithfully and without having had any black mark recorded against him, he is entitled to the full amount of pension. Evidence bearing on this question will be of considerable importance. It is rumoured that the Civil Engineers, or the principal portion of them, who notwithstanding the recent fraternization at the Hotel Metropole were inclined to hold aloof from the Parliamentary investigation, now talk of submitting their claims to the arbitrament of the Select Committee. They appear to have received an intimation that specially favourable terms will be offered to members of the Public Works Department, but after the speeches made at the banquet of the 14th ult., it might be regarded as singular if one important branch of the service withheld its support at the supreme moment of the long-protracted battle. One of the speakers, a gentleman prominently identified with the Civil Engineers, said:—"I recognise in my friend, Mr. King, the leader of this movement, and I am proud to be a humble follower of him, and to assist him as far as I possibly can." Furthermore, the same gentleman observed, "Your grievances are different to a great extent, but it is absolutely necessary that you should be united shoulder to shoulder in making the House of Commons Committee understand what those grievances are." I hear that the leaders here are sanguine of making a great impression on the independent tribunal before which they are to appear, but I imagine that the ultimate nature of the inquiry will largely depend upon the attitude of the various interests concerned. In order to be successful it is necessary, as the spokesman of the Civil Engineers said at the dinner of the combined Services, that they should be "united shoulder to shoulder." It is expected that Sir John Gorst will preside over the Select Committee, but without wishing in any way to reflect on the fairness and impartiality of the Under-Secretary of State for India, I may remark that the Government will be better advised if they choose some entirely independent member for that position. It is, of course, quite right that Sir John Gorst should be a member of the Committee, as representing the India Office, but he should only be in the same position as Mr. King, the advocate of the opposing party, as they may be called. I mentioned last week that the services had been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Mr. Edward Jenkins as counsel. In consequence of the arrangement the Parliamentary Committee of the Association have made with him, he resigns the Vice-Chairmanship. He is succeeded by an able and energetic retired official, Mr. Chisholm, who is well known in the Central Provinces.

Here are a few literary items that may be of interest to your readers:—Young Mr. Rudyard Kipling is in danger as he himself feels of having his head turned by all the praise that is being daily bestowed upon him by his admirers in the press. You will observe that he has attained to the dizzy height of a "Celebrity at Home" in Mr. Edward Yate's paper. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has the good fortune, rare among aspiring *litterateurs*, of possessing many friends in high places, but it would be extremely unjust to infer that he owes his present position mainly to their good offices. What can possibly be said without disparaging Mr. Kipling's genius is that they may have helped him to "arrive" a little earlier than might otherwise have been the case. Sir George Birdwood, who is always ready to assist rising talent, and who was one of the first here to recognise Mr. Kipling's power as a writer, discusses the important question of leprosy in India in the pages of the forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Some of his speculations are bold, and the whole article —advance proofs of which I am able to send you by this mail—will, like everything that he writes, repay careful perusal. The new *Quarterly Review*, which is to be edited by Mr. James Samuelson, makes its appearance on May-day. The title, *Subjects of the Day*, is not particularly felicitous. The prospectus tells us that the plan of the new publication is to deal exhaustively and systematically with every important subject of the time one by one, and as occasion requires. "When it is deemed requisite, articles will be illustrated by the most recent and improved methods, and reviews of works on the questions under consideration may from time to time be appended." One of the aims of *Subjects of the Day* is, we are further informed, "to enable the reader to form a clear and independent judgment on the most important movements of our time, and he will be guided to a conclusion by a careful and impartial summary to be written by the editor or by some trustworthy critic whom he may select." The first number is to be devoted to the important, though not lively, subject of State education for the people. The place of honour is given to Sir W. W. Hunter who deals with the ancient civilization and modern education in India. There are also to be articles on State education in England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, and the Colonies. The remainder of the contents will include contributions relating to the education and status of women and on technical instruction, the latter by Sir Philip Magnus. Half the papers are by anonymous writers, and among the rest the provinces, as is perhaps natural, are well represented. The publishers are Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, and issuing from such a firm the price of the new review is not extravagant. It is to be sold for less than half the sum charged for the old quarterlies. Everybody knows or has heard of Mr. Henry Sotheran who has the honour to style himself bookseller to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, not I fancy, an omnivorous reader. All who are interested in books and booksellers should read the interesting sketch of Mr. Sotheran, which appears in the April number of *The Publisher's Circular*. The notice is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Sotheran, but hardly does justice to the "most handsome man in London," as he has been described.

I fear the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* may have become tired of hearing of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's electoral troubles in this country, but some of that gentleman's friends in India will probably be glad to learn how matters are proceeding in Finsbury. Mr. Dadabhai's friends of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association have just taken a step that may possibly bring events to a head. That body a few evenings ago met to consider the following resolution:—"That the Executive Committee recommend to the Council as Parliamentary candidate for the Central Division of Finsbury the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who being in a position to devote his whole time and attention to the service of the constituency, and representing the great cause of 250 millions of our fellow-subjects, is in the opinion of the Executive Committee the most eligible candidate, and likely to regain the seat for the Liberal and Radical party. The Executive Committtee further recommend Mr. Naoroji to the Council because of his well-known views in favour of Home Rule and his adhesion to the London programme." The Council accepted the recommendation, and so far as they are concerned Mr. Dadabhai's status is satisfactorily established. But the old association, or a portion of them, whose nominee Mr. Richard Eve is have not yet abandoned their objections to Mr. Dadabhai's candidature. Mr. Eve may not improbably retire from the field as soon as he can do so gracefully, but it seems to be understood that immediately he says good-bye to his Clerkenwell admirers another rival to your fellow-citizen in the person of a Mr. Ford will appear upon the scene. Mr. Ford is the husband of that strong-minded lady Miss Fenwick Miller, who is such an ardent believer in the rights of her down-trodden sex that she retains her maiden name. Her refusal to be known by any other name is, a friendly authority tells us, "a matter of principle only, and should not be taken as any reflection on Mr. Ford personally." She has daughters, and I heard her say at a political meeting the other day, that she was preparing "to bring them into life—I mean into public life" at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. As she was so communicative about her offspring some of the audience thought it a pity she did not go a little further, and tell us whether the surname of the interesting young ladies was to be Fenwick Miller or Ford. That by the way Mr. Ford, who is something in the city I believe, is well known in Central Finsbury, indeed he represents that district in the London County Council, having Mr. Dadabhai's supporters claim, been returned mainly by their votes. Should he decide to try to get himself selected as the Gladstonian candidate instead of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji he may prove to be a more serious opponent than Mr. Eve. In the meanwhile the Liberal party as a whole is complaining of a lack of candidates! No wonder Mr. Labouchere and others are grumbling about the way things are conducted at the headquarters in Parliament Street.

Mr. A. O. Hume was not aware of his wife's alarming condition until his arrival here on Saturday night. Within a few hours of the news of her grave illness being communicated to him, a telegram was received announcing her death. He was prostrated by the sad intelligence, and has seen nobody but his most intimate friends. He is staying in the convenient and cheerful chambers of the National Liberal Club. Owing to his bereavement, Mr. Hume has for the present kept aloof from politics. I hear that the English Committee of the Congress met a few days ago to complete the arrangements for the series of meetings to be addressed by Mr. Hume and others from India. The first of the gatherings is likely to be held in a large hall at Clerkenwell—out of compliment I suppose to the Parsee gentleman referred to in the previous paragraph. By the way, a rumour reaches me to the effect that in high quarters much surprise not unmixed with disappointment is felt at the hostility that is being shown by the Congress party towards Lord Cross's, or as I have heard it called, Sir John Gorst's Councils Bill. Strangely enough there seems to have been an impression in the exalted region alluded to that the measure recently passed by the press and now awaiting the consideration of the Commons would satisfy the demand of the Humes, the Bonnerjees, and the Eardley Nortons'. The second reading is down for Thursday, the 17th, and at present it is the first order. However, as the Budget is to be introduced on the same day, there is only a remote chance of the Councils Bill being reached.

The Queen, after all, has nearly decided upon building a villa at Aix-les-Bains, upon the fine site on the Tresserves Hill, which he purchased in 1887, when the plans for the projected house were drawn by Mr. Noble. The Queen, "Atlas" hears, intends to present this property to Princess Beatrice.

THE MANSON MEMORIAL FUND.

A general meeting was held yesterday evening at the Port Trust office, Elphinstone Circle, by the friends of the late Mr. George Manson, to consider the the adoption of a memorial in commemoration of the late deceased gentleman, who had earned for himself a high esteem amongst his community, and to consider the report of the committee embodying the resolutions that had been discussed at the previous meeting at the residence of the Revd. T. H. Greig, the hony. secretary. Colonel Merewether, who presided, called upon the Revd. T. H. Greig, the hon. secretary, who submitted the following report of the Committee to the meeting:—

The minute of appointment having been read, the committee took into consideration the matter of the heading for the proposed subscription lists which had been remitted to them, and after discussion agreed to recommend as follows:—"That the fund be called the Manson Memorial Fund, and that this name be inscribed at the head of the subscription lists." It was resolved further that the remainder of the heading should run as follows:—"At a general meeting of the friends of the late Mr. George Manson, Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, held at the Port Trust Office on Monday, the 21st April, 1890, it was resolved:—I—That a subscription list be opened among the friends of Mr. Manson with a view to giving some practical and tangible expression to the great respect and esteem they felt for him, their appreciation of his character and life, and the deep regret with which they have received the news of his early death. II.—That with the funds which may be obtained in consequence, steps be taken to perpetuate his memory by the erection of (*a*) a memorial tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Bombay; and (*b*) a monument or tombstone of some kind over his grave in Malta. III.—That, should a sufficient balance remain after having paid the cost of these memorials, to afford from the interest upon this balance as capital, an annual sum which would prove a substantial addition to the income of Mrs. Manson, his widow, one or more scholarships in his memory be founded in connection with the Bombay Scottish Orphanage under conditions to be hereafter settled; and that during the term of her natural life this annual interest be sent to Mrs. Manson as an addition to her own income and a token of the respect and esteem the subscribers felt for her late husband. Should the said balance not prove large enough to admit of the satisfactory carrying out of this third object, then that the whole of the said balance be handed over to Mrs. Manson, for the respect and esteem the subscribers felt for her late husband. Subscriptions are requested for the carrying out of these objects. (Signatures of chairman and secretary.)" It was further resolved by the committee, though not properly within the scope of the duties committed to them, that the next general meeting of Mr. Manson's friends be recommended to appoint an influential committee to take all necessary steps for the carrying out of this scheme; that it should be invested with the necessary powers; and that it should have power to add to the number of its members. It was further resolved that the following should be recommended as the members of this committee:—"Every member of the present committee, and the following gentlemen, whose names are submitted in alphabatical order, viz., Messrs. H. Conder, J. Douglas, J. Drennon, F. G. Dumayne, and Fuzulbhoy Visram; Dr. Temperley Grey, M. D.; Rev E. S. Hume; Messrs. James McDonald and Alex McKenzie; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D.; Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, A. Smythe, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., W. W. Squire, and Varjivandas Madhowdas. It was further resolved to recommend that of this committee five should be a quorum. It was further resolved that a general meeting of the friends of Mr. Manson be held in the Port Trust Office, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 5-15 p.m., to receive the above report and recommendations, and to pass such resolutions thereon as may to them seem good; and that this general meeting be summoned by advertisement in the English daily papers.

Colonel Merewether having proposed, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram having seconded, the adoption of the report in detail, the proposition was unanimously carried.

On the suggestion of Colonel Merewether, it was proposed that the subscription lists should be privately circulated amongst the friends of the late Mr. Manson in Bombay, and that similar lists should be posted to friends in Kurrachee, England and Gibraltar for circulation. Moreover, that an account should be opened in the National Bank under the name of "the Manson Memorial Fund account."

Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhowdass seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Dumaine was appointed to act as honorary secretary, and the Rev. T. H. Greig and the Rev. H. Squires as joint honorary secretaries to the said fund.

It was resolved that Surgeon-General Pinkerton should be requested to accept the chairmanship of the Committee, and that on the account being opened in the National Bank, intimation should be sent to the English newspapers that subscriptions would be paid into the bank and would be weekly acknowledged in the local papers.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge has been offered the Coloneley of the Coldstream Guards, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Steele.

Maj-Gen. Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, succeeds the late Sir Howard Elphinstone in command of the Devonport District.

The only retirement from the General's List which will take place this month will be that of Lt.-Gen. R. G. A. Luard, on April 30, when he will have been five years unemployed.

Col. H. P. Pearson, C.B., commanding the 12th District, Bury St. Edmunds, will succeed Brig-Gen. Farrington, C.B., in June next as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army.

The following regimental commands fall vacant this month:—The 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. (Col. D. G. Anderson), on April 1; and the 3rd Rifle Brig. (Col. H. C. Dugdale), on April 12. One Lt. Col, Royal Artillery, retires under the five years' rule—viz., Col. R. C. Drysdale, on April 1.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA *VS.* THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

The second cricket match of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana was played yesterday on the Esplanade ground, against the Proprietary School Cricket Club. The former had an easy victory over their opponents by a wicket less than one clear innings. The following is the score:—

THE PROPRIETARY C. CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.			
Billimoria c Diventri	11	b Taleyarkhan	4
Tapia b Taleyarkhan	6	b Doctor	1
Billiardmaker b Doctor	0	b Doctor	1
Bhandari b Doctor	0	b Doctor	0
R Nicholson b Doctor	0	b Taleyarkhan	0
P Vakil b Doctor	0	b Taleyarkhan	11
Sattin b Doctor	0	b Doctor	13
A Nicholson b Doctor	0	b Doctor	0
Mody b Doctor	0	b Taleyarkhan	1
Mogrievalla b Batliwalla	13	not out	0
S Vakil not out	0	b Teleyarkhan	4
Byes	7	Byes	2
Total	50	Total	37

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.	
R Setna c Billiardmaker	22
J Wadia b Sattin	2
D Pandit b Sattin	0
A Madan b Sattin	11
B Doctor b Tapia	1
E Taleyarkhan b Sattin	13
M Godrej c Billimoria	2
P Batlivalla not out	17
A Diventri b Sattin	10
K Balla b Sattin	2
D Doctor b Sattin	0
Byes	4
Total	84

SECOND INNINGS.

Messrs. R. Setna and E. Taleyarkhan went in and hit for two and three respectively, thus finishing off the game.

One of the disgraceful consequences of the late German elections (according to Dalziel's Berlin correspondent) is the renewal of the Judenhetze. Pastor Stoecker has lately resumed his agitation, and once more cries "Boycott the Jews" by word and pen. His newspaper overflows with vituperation against the race of Israel, which he accuses of the most heinous crimes against the ethics of modern society. He announces that the tumultuous meeting-days of the ante-Frederick will be resumed, and it is intimated that Dr. Gossler, Minister of Public Worship, is siding with him, and is about to play the part once impersonated by Minister von Puttkamer, whose resignation was requested by the late Emperor Frederick.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The Currimbhoy Mills were started for work on Sunday afternoon in the presence of the directors and agents and their friends. The mill is situated at Parell, and consists of three flats, containing 31,000 spindles, a part of which are rings. The engines are triple expansion, somewhat after the marine type, of 1,000 horse power, made by Messrs. Hicks, Hargraves, and named "Sheereen," after the daughter of one of the agents. This is the second mill in Bombay which has got this type of engines, and it is expected that they will effect a considerable saving in coals. The carding and spinning room machinery is supplied by Messrs. Platt Brothers through their local agent, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. The directors are Messrs. S. J. David, (chairman), Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Abdoola Mir Ali Dhurumsee, and Moormahamed Jeyrajbhoy Peerbhoy; and the agents are Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company. After the engines were started by Miss Sheereenbai Currimbhoy, the visitors inspected the various departments of the mill, with the working of which they were much pleased. Before refreshments were served, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia, one of the directors, on behalf of the board of directors and agent, made several presents of watches and shawls to the several employes who were chiefly instrumental in erecting the buildings and machinery. In so doing, he said he had much pleasure in expressing the appreciation of their services by the board, as he had often done privately during the progress of the works, and he hoped that the mill would flourish under the able supervision of the agents, assisted by Mr. Knowles, who would be in charge of the engines, and Mr. Hindle, of the Goolburga Mills in whose hands would be placed the carding and spinning rooms. Both of these gentlemen had a wide experience in their respective branches. The buildings were erected by the well known and experienced Goverment contractor, Mr. Ellappa Balaram. The main building is 400 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 65 feet high, the chimney being 150 feet in height. The whole work has been completed within the contract time, namely, twelve months, under the immediate supervision of the civil architects, Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershaw Nasarvanjee Chandabhoy. The presents were:—Gold watches to Mr. Alfred Holden, Mr. Alfred Wilson, Mr. W. H. Hargraves, and Mr. John Cowans. A shawl and a packet containing over a thousand rupees to Mr. Ellappa Balaram. A pair of shawls to Messrs. Shapoorji and Munchershaw N. Chadabhoy.

The party then repaired to a room where refreshments were provided, after which the meeting broke up.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, April 20.

His Highness the Gaekwar paid Baroda a flying visit on Friday noon for the settlement of some matters connected with her Highness Jamnabhai, his adoptive mother, and left for Navsari by yesterday morning's early train. Her Highness also left by the same train for Navsari. The arrival and departure being strictly private, the usual honours were dispensed with, and the attendance of heads of departments, &c., withheld. A few of the Sirdars, however, were present at the station to receive his Highness.

The meeting of the Anglo-Indian School in Camp, referred to in my last letter, was held last Wednesday to consider what measures should be adopted with a view to ensure better attendance of scholars. At the motion of Mr. Bourne, on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and others, it was unanimously resolved that a musical instruction class should be opened. Moreover, it was moved that some of the gentlemen of the city and cantonment be requested to send their children to the school. After transacting various other business, the meeting terminated.

Consequent upon the appointment of Colonel F. H. Jackson as officiating Agent of the Governor-General at Baroda, Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, First Assistant, has been gazetted to act as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the Amreli Mahals in addition to his own duties.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, April 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C M Rivaz, BCS
Mr S C E Hartwell, B
Mr J S Slater, B
Mr T Macpherson, B
Mr C Kirkpatrick, B
Mr H M Owen, B
Mr J Bell, B
Mr A Denley, B
Mr C Hogge, BSC
Capt C R Hoskyn, BRE
Lieut D M Thompson, BSC
Lieut E G Wright, BSC
Surg J R Close, BMS
Mr H Moberly, MCS
Capt H B Standford, MRA
Lieut G M Hutton, MRE
Col W S Peat, Bo Cav

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H J Strickland, B, 5 mos
Col C S Noble, BSC, 6 mos
Lieut H W Ilee, BRA, 183 days
Surg-Maj G S A Ranking, B, 6 mos
Col W H St A Wilton, M In, 281 days
Maj E B Anderson, MSC, till 10-6-90
Lieut C M Eales, MSC, 6 mos
Mr G C Beresford, Bo, 6 mos
Col E Mockler, Bo In, 6 mos
Col W Scott, BoSC, 182 days
Mr G J Hynes, B, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W B Oldham, BCS
Mr W B Stuart, B
Capt E T Gashell, BSO
Capt S W Jervis, BSC
Lieut L E Cooper, BSC
Lieut C H Clay, BSC
Surg R H Whitwell, BMB
Maj E B Anderson, MSC
Brig-Surg A Porter, M
Lieut-Col F W Joseph, BoSC
Lieut C J Melliss, BoSC

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

On Friday afternoon, March 28, a meeting of the committee of the Fund for providing a memorial in London of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala was held at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that the fund amounted to £3,700, exclusive of a sum of £1,000 promised by a gentleman who wrote over the initial "Z," on the condition that the statue should be an equestrian one. There had been an impression abroad that, with the sole exception of the Duke of Wellington, only equestrian statues of Royal personages were sanctioned in the metropolis. He was happy to say, however, that on communicating with the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness at once stated that he did not see the slightest objection to an equestrian statue of Lord Napier being erected in London. The Lord Mayor then, on behalf of the executive committee, proposed a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to erect an equestrian statue of Lord Napier in London; that Sir Edgar Boehm, R.A., be communicated with to ascertain for what sum he would execute a replica of his statue now in Calcutta; and that the most suitable site for the statue was the centre of the roadway between the Athenæum and the United Service Clubs. Lord Chelmsford seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

The notable circumstance about the results of this year's Arts and Oriental Degree Examinations of the Punjab University, is the failure of all the M. A. candidates, except one, who passed in Sanskrit. In the B. A. Examination 34 candidates passed out of 71 who appeared in the examination. This represents a creditable pass percentage of 47·9 per cent. against 25 per cent. in 1889, and 53·8 per cent in 1888. Among the successful candidates one passed in the first division, seven in the second, and the rest in the third.

The health of the prisoners in the jails of the Punjab during the year 1888 was better than it had been for some previous years.

Two Colonels' wives in Pindi, says the Lahore paper, have been ably following Lady Roberts' good example in showing much interest in the hospitals this season, the one having handed over a sum of money (the proceeds of some late concerts) to Brigade Surgeon Churchill for extra improvements and comforts in the hospitals, and the other having a surplus sum in hand from a charitable fund partially re-furnishing the hospital for soldiers' wives and children. We should be glad to have similar news from every military station in India.

The papers refer to the presence of the Queen's Indian servants at Aix-les-Bains as "a curious and novel feature" in Her Majesty's travelling suit, writes the *World*. It may be "curious," but it certainly is not "novel," inasmuch as these Oriental domestics accompanied the Queen to Biarritz last year, and to Florence in 1888. The company of the Indian servants would be gladly dispensed with by the officials who have charge of the arrangements when the Queen is abroad, for they give infinite trouble, as they require separate quarters and a separate kitchen. These Indian servants are under the supervision of Major-General Dennehy, extra Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Navrojee Beiramjee Santook, Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Shivaji Dharmaji, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Damodar Tapidas, Jayu Karadi Lingu, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dharashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Govardhandas Khatao Makanjee, A. M. Gubbay, Maneckjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Manockshah J. Taleyarkhan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh.

THE MUNICIPAL JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The first business before the Corporation was the further consideration of letter No. 614, Educational Department, dated 14th March, 1890, from Mr. Acting Secretary Monteath, to the President, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to confirm the Joint Schools Committee's by-laws as finally approved by the Corporation, and to direct the formal transfer of the schools to the Committee, with furniture and apparatus, and that instructions will be given for the payment of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years, and for admitting to the Government Training Colleges candidates for employment as teachers in the Municipal Schools; remarking that if the Corporation limit their liability for future deficit in the Pension Fund to the amount of the balance of the Presidency Educational Fund, the result, in the event of the fund and balance proving insufficient, would be that pensions could not be paid, or that they would have to be paid from the general revenues; and it is contrary to the policy of the Government of India to permit deficits in Pension Funds to be met from general revenues. Any deficit in the Pension Fund would have been a charge on the current revenues of the Educational Fund if it had been maintained. If it is merged in the Municipal Fund it is equitable that its liabilities should be taken over by the Corporation. If the balance of the Presidency Fund is now added to that of the Pension Fund, and interest on the whole allowed to accumulate, as it should be done, if the stipulation of the Corporation is carried out, there seems very little chance of a deficit, seeing that the Fund has been closed to new entrants since 1882, and the whole of the capital can be drawn on to meet the liabilities. But the contingency of a deficit is possible, and the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that in the circumstances explained the contingent liability should be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. Chandwarkar moved:—"That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a representation to Government, pointing out that the Corporation are prepared to fulfil to the utmost the obligation lying on them according to law in respect of the maintenance of primary education; but the Corporation desire to draw the attention of Government to the fairness and equity of Government, either releasing an equivalent amount of revenue as may be required to meet the growing needs of primary education on the principles laid down in the Government of India's dispatches on local self-government and in the correspondence between this Corporation and the Bombay Government thereupon to go on increasing their contribution according to the rate laid down in section 120 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Balchandra, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, R. D. Sethna, Mr. P. M. Mehta to be chairman.

In support of his motion Mr. Chandawarkar said there was one point he was anxious to point out. It was very unsatisfactory, he considered, that the Corporation should have been charged with not doing its duty in regard to primary education. It was a very unfair charge indeed. He believed they were all anxious to promote the cause of primary education and as far as he was concerned he would be glad to give a reasonable amount for promoting that education. It was very unfair to ask the Corporation that its liability should be of a varying character whereas the liability of the Government should be of a fixed character. If they looked at the Act they would find Government never intended their liabilities should be of a fixed character, although of course the Municipality was bound to make adequate provision for primary education in Bombay. But at the same time Government never intended the Municipality to spend upon it more than it was able to spend, or without having any regard to the means at its disposal. Mr. Kirkham, in a letter which had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of that morning, had drawn a comparison between Bombay and Sholapur. With regard to Sholapur the expense of the upkeep of the police was aided by Government, as was also the water works. But here they were forced to maintain their police and water-works, and it was unfair for Government to say they should make provision for primary education, and that their liability should be of a varying character, whereas all Government should do would be to pay a fixed amount. He thought it was necessary to appoint that committee to draw up a proper representation to Government bringing to their notice the existing circumstances and the injustice of throwing upon the Municipal Corporation of Bombay this responsibility when they had so much to expend in drainage and sanitation, and waterworks.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

The President asked if it would not be advisable to put one or two members of the School Board on this Committee.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he would as a member of the School Board Committee desire particularly not to be put on that Committee. It was hardly suitable that members of the School Board Committee should be put on that Committee. It was like a question between man and wife.

Mr. Maneckjee Taleyarkhan said: One point he would mention was with regard to the revenue derived from liquor licence. Out of the three lakhs derived from that source Government only allowed the Municipality a lakh and a half, and therefore in bringing the matter under discussion before Government the Committee should press that point on Government.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Mr. Chundavarkar's name was added to the Committee, and the resolution proposed by Mr. Chundavarkar was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Municipal Secretary read a petition, dated 25th March, 1890, from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, requesting the Corporation to grant free supply of water to the Swimming Bath proposed to be constructed on the Esplanade for the public of Bombay.

Mr. R. D. Setna moved:—"In reply to his letter Mr. Jeejeebhoy be requested to inform the Corporation what quantity of water would be required daily for the bath which he proposes to be constructed."

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas said he was opposed to such a resolution. He thought the object of such a bath was to teach people to swim, and that being the case, sea-water would be quite as useful as lake water.

The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the proposal contained in the petition meant a most wanton waste of lake water. He quite agreed with Dr. Viegas that such educational want would quite easily be met by the use of sea water. If they were prepared to grant that petition, they could not very well refuse another, and there was no saying where it might all end. If however, they wished lake water, and wanted reduced rates they might apply to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Grattan Geary then moved as an amendment, and Mr. Cornforth seconded:—"That in reply to his petition, dated 25th ultimo, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri be informed that the Corporation cannot sanction free supply of water to the proposed swimming bath for the public, but that if he wishes to obtain reduced rates, he should apply to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee."

The amendment on being put as a substantive resolution was carred unanimously.

THE MUNICIPAL SERVANTS BILL.

The Municipal Secretary read the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the Bill, which was published in our issue of Friday last.

Dr. Blaney said the question had already been discussed, and he again laid before the meeting his resolution, which was already on record, that the report should be approved, and the President requested to inform Government thereof.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he had seconded that resolution reserving his remarks.

Mr. Chandavarkar moved as an amendment:—"That the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Municipal Servants Bill be postponed until the Corporation has had the opportunity of perusing the report or reports submitted by the police to the Municipal Commissioner with reference to the late strikes of Municipal sweepers in Bombay; that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to produce the said report or reports and that the said report or reports be thereupon circulated among the Municipal Councillors." He was of opinion, he said, that this was a question which should not be hurriedly dealt with, and the final disposal of the question should be held over until the Corporation had had an opportunity of perusing the reports submitted by the police officers to the Municipal Commissioner with reference to the strikes which had occurred in Bombay some time ago. Those who said this was merely a re-arrangement of certain by-laws were mistaken. By this Bill the Municipal servants would be liable to be punished for what it aimed at, as for a criminal offence, and therefore, before they sanctioned it all the grounds upon which that Bill had been brought forward should be considered by them. These strikes were caused by the muccadams taxing the Municipal servants under them, and they struck work merely because they could not tolerate their sufferings. Mr. Chandavarkar did not see how the Government of Bombay could treat that as a criminal offence, and therefore he thought they should delay until the police reports had been submitted to them.

Mr. R. D. Sethna seconded the amendment.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he had no objection to the amendment. It had, on the contrary, his warmest sympathy. It was necessary, however, that Municipal servants should be under the proper control of the Municipality, so that these might be prevented from bringing the business of the city to a standstill. It was pointed out by a member of the Committee that the lamplighters should be brought under discipline as well as the other servants, and bind them to their contracts. It was considered Government should be asked to make provision to bring all the servants under contract as might be necessary for the safety or health of the city. The principle of the Bill was that all those servants should be brought under proper control to prevent them endangering the public health or safety, just as the police were brought under control, and her Majesty's soldiers were under control. In this case they were not to be handed over to court-martial and shot; but they were to be handed over to a Bombay Magistrate and tried, and if the offence proved a serious one, there would be a possibility of them being sentenced to suffer three months' imprisonment. It was merely to be placed on the statute book that instead of a fine they might be liable to imprisonment. The Bill did not impose on these men any number of obligations, but merely to perform certain work at certain rates of payment. They were all aware of what happened in Bombay sometime ago, and he had been told by one who was in a position to know that that strike was no mere accidental affair, and that it was intended the strike should be extended to the mills. There was that rumour, at all events, and an attempt was made to form a large organization for the purpose. He thought it was requisite they should have some measure, such as would deter their servants from going that length when occasion demanded it. He approved of the principle of the Bill. At the same time he had no desire that the measure should be hurried through. They had learned it would not come before the Legislative Council before June. He was therefore quite in favour of the amendment.

Dr. Blaney said he had not any wish either to oppose Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment, and as there was no immediate hurry, he would, with the consent of his seconder withdraw his resolution, and allow Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment to be put as a motion.

This being agreed to Mr. Chandavarkar's motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Municipal Secretary read Government letters, General Department, dated 11th December and 3rd February last, respectively, and memoranda, dated 8th March, from the Commissioner, and 11th March, from the Deputy Commissioner, on the question of providing hospitals for infectious diseases, consideration of which was postponed at the meeting of the 20th March last.

Mr. Chandavarkar said it seemed to him this was a matter which appealed to them in the same light as the primary education question. It was hardly fair of Government to deal with the Corporation in this manner. He, therefore, proposed the following resolution:—"That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a representation to Government on the lines contained in the report of the Committee of this Corporation, appointed to report on the necessity of providing hospitals for cholera and other infectious diseases, and further pointing out to Government that to enable the Corporation to meet the growing demands of medical relief in Bombay it is fair and equitable that the Government should release an equivalent amount of revenue as laid down in the Government of India's despatches on local self-government; the Committee to consist of Dr. Blaney (chairman) Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Carroll, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr. Viegas, and Mr. Chandavarkar.

Mr. Darasha Chichgar seconded the motion.

Mr. Geary said as he would not likely be in Bombay when the business came up for disposal, he would request his name should not be put on the Committee.

The President said he did not wish to make any remarks on the matter, but asked Mr. Chandavarkar if he could not add to his motion that Government should be asked to allow of the accommodation for patients being continued at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital pending the consideration of the matter by the Committee.

Mr. Chandavarkar said he had no objection to that.

Dr. Cowasjee: But they have already turned them out.

The President: But would it not be well to ask Government to allow it?

Mr. Grattan Geary said: Government had already been asked, and they had said no. He had no objection to Mr. Chandavarkar's motion, except that it did not provide for the liability which they as a Corporation were now in. They had already asked Government not to exclude from the hospital those infectious cases, and Government had declined to comply with that request, and a number of small-pox cases had been turned away from the door. That was the state of facts. Their obligation under the Act was quite clear, and he did not see how it was possible to postpone the discharge of it. It was quite right that a Committee should be appointed to draw the attention of Government to the aspects of the case, but he did not think they were on safe ground. They ought to provide temporary accommodation for infectious cases. He should like Mr. Chandavarkar to add to his resolution this proposal, that pending the consideration of this question, the Standing Committee or the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to make the necessary provision to meet those cases of infectious diseases.

Mr. Chandavarkar said he had no objection to that.

Dr. Blaney said there was a hospital in the city with officers in charge of it, who included the treatment of infectious diseases and had been doing the work for some time past. He said this in justification of the Municipal officers who had neglected no part of their duty in the treatment of the infectious diseases; therefore it was not necessary to put that into the resolution.

Mr. Geary said if the provision had been made already then he was anticipated; but neither the President nor Mr. Chandavarkar, nor he himself, had been aware of it. He was quite satisfied with having drawn the attention of the Corporation to that matter, and was very glad it had been clearly explained.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE Emperor William's riding horse is shod with a new and singularly constructed shoe. It is in two parts, and has on its lower surface a rubber-like composition, the object of which is to prevent the horse from slipping, thereby preserving the animal. The monarch, on being shown the new invention, at once ordered his favourite horse and sixteen others of his stud to be shod with it.

EMIN PACHA, in a letter dated Bagamoyo, the 26th of February, to one of his friends in Silesia, speaks of himself as still in the Egyptian service, which he does not seem inclined to leave. He says:—"I am now, thank God, so far recovered that I can write for a short time, and can take short walks. I therefore hope to be able in a few weeks to proceed to Egypt, and to report to my master all my doings. If I am not sent direct to the Soudan frontier, I shall ask for leave of absence, and then visit my old home for the last time."

IT is very disheartening to hear from Murree, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of yet another case of the murder of a native by a soldier, coming so soon on the recent Dum-Dum and other murder cases. A private of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, while accompanying the baggage, &c., of his regiment, shot the bullock van-driver dead, and wounded another man, on Sunday morning. It appears that the soldier was suffering from fever, and was hurrying the cart-man on, but the latter, about a couple of miles below Tret unyoked his bullocks and ran away. This seemed to enrage the soldier beyond control, and is the only cause up to the present that is assigned for the unfortunate occurrence. The dead body of the native was brought up to Murree on the 14th under police escort, and the accused is now under arrest, pending trial.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BHOWNUGGUR DEFAMATION CASES.

ON Mr. Justice Bayley taking his seat on the bench yesterday morning, counsel moved for a commission for the examination of witnesses and for the transfer of the Bhownugger defamation cases to the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, applied to his lordship on behalf of the accused in the case of the Empress vs. Madhownand Sadanand Bramachari, for an order to issue a commission for the examination of witnesses residing at Bhownugger, and to traverse the case in consequence to the next sessions. The learned counsel said that he moved on an affidavit for the issue of a commission, which was necessary to his defence.

Mr. Macpherson, who was instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee to appear for Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who is the prosecutor in this case, said in reply to the court that his client did not wish to oppose the application for a commission. All that he wished was that it should not be a roving commission. He understood that the names of the witnesses to be examined by the commission were under a sealed cover, and the prosecution had therefore no opportunity to know who the witnesses were and what they were going to prove.

His lordship said that the usual practice was that about a week or ten days' notice should be given previous to the opening of the commission, that particular witnesses were to be examined.

Mr. Lang then proceeded to read certain passages in the affidavit made by the accused, and observed that if the names of witnesses who were to be examined on commission, on behalf of the accused, were disclosed, they might be tampered with by the prosecution.

His Lordship said that even if a commission was ordered to issue, the court could not compel witnesses to give evidence in the case.

Mr. Lang said that a great number of the witnesses would be hostile witnesses, and it would not therefore be fair to the accused that their names should be known to the prosecution just at present.

The Judge: You must give at least a week or ten days' notice before the commission is opened.

Mr. Lang proceeded to read further extracts from the affidavit relating to large sums of money which, it was alleged by the accused, had been misappropriated, and also relating to certain acts of oppression and unnatural offences on the part of the Bhownuggur Durbar, of which the advisers of the State were said to be cognizant. In another passage read to the court, it was stated that some of the servants of the Bhownuggur Durbar had come down to Bombay to threaten the accused that if he continued publishing the "Exposure Gazettes," he would be murdered. There were also allegations made in the affidavit that, there was gross remissness in the discharge of duty and in the disposal of appeals by the prosecutor in his capacity as judicial member of the State council, and also that he (the prosecutor) had induced the Bhownugar Durbar to pay one Miss Moyley, referred to in the original defamation, as being implicated with a certain European officer, a sum of Rs. 14,000 as hush-money. Mr. Lang, having read certain other portions of the affidavit, asked that the court should order a commission to issue for the taking of evidence of witnesses at Bhownugger and traverse the case to the next sessions.

Mr. Lang then read the affidavit sworn to by the prosecutor, in reply, in which he strongly repudiated all the allegations made by the accused. With regard to the sums of money in question, the prosecutor said that the statements were entirely unfounded, and that he had no concern whatsoever with the sums referred to in the affidavit. He did not believe that the so-called acts of oppression and commission of offences on the part of the Durbar ever occurred, and stated that he had no concern whatsoever with any such acts and offences. He absolutely denied the truth of any threats to murder the accused, as alleged by him. He repudiated having any knowledge of or taken any part in the payment of hush-money to the English lady referred to above. The affidavit further stated that the several other allegations made by the accused, besides being utterly irrelevant, were false and malicious.

The Judge: Who do you propose the commission to go to?

Mr. Lang: The Political Agent.

Mr. Lang, in the course of further discussion, said that the first part of the "Exposure Gazette" was published as far back as in November last and copies of the same had been freely distributed in Bombay. There were no proceedings taken then with regard to the libel, until some time afterwards.

Mr. Macpherson observed that the fact of the prosecution being instituted was a sufficient proof that they desired to sift most thoroughly the charges, some of which were of a most atrocious character, and he was instructed to say that they would be the last to throw any obstacles in the way of the accused.

The Judge: I see from the affidavit in reply that Mr. Bhownuggree is a C. I. E.

Mr. Macpherson said that Mr. Bhownuggree was an eminent man and had been decorated with the title by Her Majesty's Government, and was as much trusted by the Bombay Government as he was by the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger. Mr. Bhownuggree had no wish whatever in any way to hinder or obstruct the accused, but what he was anxious for was to avoid any undue delay, and also to avoid the commission being made an engine or instrument of unnecessary annoyance to the several parties concerned. What the prosecution desired was that an absolutely roving commission was not issued by the court. These commissions were unknown in England, although they could be issued here under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The section of the Code contemplated that any witness who was to be examined should be named in the commission, and that precise grounds should be laid before the court for not bringing that witness before the judge and jury who tried the case. There was nothing stated in the affidavit by the accused that those witnesses whose names were sealed in an envelope, were willing to give evidence.

His Lordship said that several years ago a murder case had been tried in the High Court, in which a commission was issued to Zanzibar for the purpose of taking evidence in the case.

Mr. Macpherson reminded his lordship of another such commission issued by the High Court in what was known as the Kolapore defamation case. The legislature, the learned counsel said, did not generally favour the issue of such commissions, inasmuch as the judge and the jury who tried the case were deprived of the opportunity of observing the demeanour, which was the most important thing in judging the evidence of witnesses. His learned friend, Mr. Lang, had observed that if the names of the witnesses were now known, they would be tampered with by the prosecution. This was in allegation which he (Mr. Macpherson) most indignantly repudiated on behalf of his client. If the accused, instead of summoning the witnesses to Bombay, asked that they should be examined at Bhownugger, let him by all means do so. There was nothing in the affidavit to show that these witnesses could not be procured in Bombay.

His Lordship observed that it did not appear from the affidavit that the accused had a single witness to give evidence. Even if the commission was issued, it could not compel any man to give evidence before it. Mr. Macpherson argued that if the prosecutor's influence was supposed, as had been urged by the other side, to deter the witnesses from giving evidence in the case, it would be more cogent and deterrent at Bhownugger than in Bombay. The witnesses whom the accused wished to call would more freely give their evidence in the witness-box before a judge and jury of this city, than at Bhownugger. The prosecution did not at all wish that these witnesses should be examined in a hole-and-corner way. Speaking with regard to the gross charges made against his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, the learned counsel said that he was in a position to state that his highness was not only willing, but anxious, very anxious, to confront those charges.

The Judge: When were these libellous charges published?

Mr. Macpherson said that the libels had been published in three consecutive numbers, the first being published in November, another in January, and the third in February last. The first number was not so bad as the succeeding numbers. Mr. Bhownuggree was advised by friends and counsel to treat the libel with that contempt which it deserved on the face of it. He (Mr. Bhownuggree) was told both by friends and counsel that the institution of a prosecution would be gratifying to those who were behind the accused, and who were from motives of hostility and jealousy pulling the strings.

The Judge: When was the last number published?

Mr. Macpherson: In February. The accused is a mendicant.

The Judge: He is perhaps put up by some other persons.

Mr. Macpherson said that the accused, although a mendicant, was able to bring surety to the extent of Rs. 5,000, which clearly showed that there were some persons behind to assist him. The second number, which contained a foul libel, had been freely circulated by the accused among those who attended the meeting held at the Town Hall for the reception of Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

The Judge: One such paper was put into my hands, but I immediately threw it away.

Mr. Macpherson said that it was sent among others to the Governor, the members of Council, and the Judges of the High Court.

The Judge: I think the names of the witnesses must be given. The prosecutor must know who they are. How many names, Mr. Lang, are there in the sealed envelope?

Mr. Lang: We have not sent them yet to the Clerk of the Crown. These are the names of witnesses whom we propose to examine on commission.

His Lordship (after looking into the paper containing the names) said there were five "highnesses" whom the accused wished to examine.

Mr. Macpherson contended that it was necessary for the prosecution to know the names of the witnesses, and the charges upon which they would give their evidence. With regard to H. H. the Thakore and his Ranees, the learned counsel said that everything that was intended to be asked of them, should be formulated in writing on interrogatories.

His Lordship observed that he had read in several of the reports published by the Political Agents in different parts of India, that it was not at all an uncommon thing for persons to endeavour to levy black-mail by bringing accusations of a serious character against the native rajahs.

After some further discussion, his lordship enquired if the accused knew Engish.

Mr. Macpherson: No, my lord.

The Judge: The libels are all in English.

Mr. Macpherson, replying in the affirmative, proceeded to observe that examination of witnesses should be limited to the charges laid down in the information.

The Judge: The accused would only be entitled to prove the truth of the libels, so far as it affected the prosecutor.

Mr. Lang in reply said that his learned friend professed to desire on behalf of his client to make a full inquiry into the matter, but if the presecutor was allowed to know the names of their witnesses, it would be very difficult to call them before the commission, and the object of the commission would be frustrated.

The Judge: There are two hundred names given in the list of witnesses. The names of witnesses should appear on the margin of the order of commission, as was done in the Kolapore defamation case.

In reply to Mr. Macpherson his lordship said that H. H. the Thakore, has Ranees, and all the ladies connected with the Thakore Sahib's household, should be examined only on interrogatories, the rest of the witnesses being examined *viva voce*. His lordship finally ordered that a commission should issue to Mr. Lely, the Political Agent, for taking the evidence of witnesses at Bhownugger, their names being noted in the margin of the order.

Mr. Mankar, who represented Babaji Gunput Pinglay, the printer and publisher of the *Exposure Gazette*, made an application to the Court on behalf of his client for his case being tried after that of the Brahmachari.

Mr. Macpherson said that the accused Pinglay had virtually pleaded guilty to the charge, inasmuch as he, in reply to the magistrate who committed him to the sessions, had stated that he had no explanation to give, had no witnesses to call, and that he had submitted a letter of apology to the prosecuter. The apology was of a most abject description, so that it was for his lordship to say whether he would traverse this case to the sessions or not.

His Lordship observed that the second accused would stand or fall by the result of the first case, and he would, therefore, traverse this case also to the next sessions.

AN OLD DACOITY AND ROBBERY CASE.

The trial of Nanjee Nensey on a charge of dacoity and robbery committed at Hanooman Lane in Bombay, on the 6th October, 1888, was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury yesterday. Five other persons concerned in the dacoity and robbery were convicted and sentenced at the Criminal Sessions of the Court by Mr. Justice Scott. The prisoner, the leader of the gang, who had escaped and avoided the police, was arrested subsequently at Veravul, and was now indicted for the same offence. Mr. Sanjana, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia defended the prisoner.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Sanjana summoned up the evidence he had called.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said it was preposterous to suppose that such a daring robbery could have taken place in a crowded street in the city of Bombay with impunity. The story told by the complainant, his wife, and his son was improbable upon the face of it. It was not likely that the complainant or his mehta would make entries in his books about the payments made to the culprits. If the prisoner was at all present on the occasion, the evidence showed that Lalljee, and not the prisoner, took the leading part in the transaction; that he demanded the money; and that the money was paid into his hands. The learned counsel referred to the improbabilities of the case, and concluded by asking the jury to give his client the benefit of any doubts that might arise in their minds.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said that, in his opinion, the charges were either clearly proved or that the prosecution was a conspiracy to ruin the prisoner on the part of persons could have no object in entering into such a conspiracy to injure an innocent person. At the Criminal Sessions of November, 1888, as his lordship saw from the record, five men were convicted of similar offence, and were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. Dacoity was not a common offence in Bombay, but it was common up-country where five or more persons, availing themselves of the darkness of night, frequently went out in gangs, and committed robberies accompanied with violence. In this instance, the offence was committed in a bye-lane off Hanooman Gully, and a policeman was posted at a distance of about 250 yards off. The offenders were armed with clubs and threatened to kill the complainant and the members of his family if they mentioned the matter to the police. It was clearly in evidence that the prisoner was present on the occasion among the others, and that he was armed with a club as the others were. Rs. 150 were demanded, which the complainant, a respectable merchant, declined to pay. Purbhoojee, a respectable man who had lived in the house for several years, interceded, and, with the co-operation of the complainant's mehta, fixed the sum at Rs. 75, of which Rs. 70 were paid in cash, while the balance of five rupees was paid by Purbhoojee at his shop the following day. The witnesses for the prosecution were positive that the prisoner was one of the six members of the gang, who committed this outrage in an isolated place. But the case did not rest here as regarded the prisoner. On the following day, the complainant's mehta, at his master's dictation, made an entry in his books giving particulars of the Rs. 75 paid to the members of the gang. This entry furnished strong corroborative evidence, to which his lordship drew the particular attention of the jury. The prosecutor in the case had to go and make a report to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, in consequence of his having passed an order that the police officers, were not to interfere in certain matters. That order was passed in consequence of a decision of Mr. Crawley Boevey, then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who made to Government, in support of his decision, a report of no less than 168 paragraphs. He was now many hundreds of miles away from Bombay, but things were now going on, on the former system, to the greater satisfaction of the public and of the Government. It was for the jury to say, upon the evidence, whether the prosecutor and his witnesses did not tell a trustworthy story, or whether they had any object in getting up a false case against the prisoner.

The jury, without retiring, by a majority of eight to one, found the prisoner guilty of both the charges.

The prisoner when called upon to say why sentence would not be passed upon him, asked to be sent to his native country. He said he had a young wife, and there was nobody to support her except himself.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Nanjee Nensey, the jury, with only one dissentient, have found you guilty of a most daring robbery and dacoity; and no one who is capable of appreciating evidence properly can doubt for one moment that you are guilty of the offences with which you have been charged. You were one of a gang, the other members of which have been transported for this daring robbery and dacoity; and the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

ABETTING A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, Bhattias, were charged with abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. Mr. Kirpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the first prisoner; and Mr. Russell appeared for the second.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoners were charged with abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by Maki Hajee Esmail to Toolsidas Mohanjee, by blows which were inflicted with a stick. Not only did the blows cause grievous hurt, but they resulted in the death of Toolsidas Mohanjee. The prisoners, the learned counsel said, instigated the commission of the offence, which would not otherwise have been committed. Last Friday Maki Hajee Esmail was convicted at the present Criminal Sessions of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Toolsidas Mohunjee by means of a dangerous weapon. The instigation by the prisoners arose from a trifling cause or wrong, real or fancied. But in this country, the people were known to seek for revenge or punishment out of all proportion to the real or fancied grievance or injury. So, in this case, the crime was committed by the prisoners for a very trifling cause. The origin of the dispute, of which this crime was the unfortunate result, was of the most trifling character. Some days previously to this assault, the prisoners were one evening standing at a *pan-soparee* shop, where there was also Meghjee Valabhdas, brother-in-law of the deceased Tulsidas Mohanjee. The second prisoner stood on the foot of Meghjee Valabhdas on that occasion, which led to a quarrel, in which the first prisoner joined. Meghjee said that, since that day, he was afraid to go about the streets unprotected. Some days later the prisoners went to Meghjee's house and assaulted him, and there was a scrimmage, in which several persons took a part. This assault was more serious than the first, and summonses and cross-summonses were applied for and obtained, which circumstances pointed to the ill-feeling which existed between the prisoners on the one side and the other persons on the other. On the day mentioned in the summons, all the parties attended at the police court, but they thought it best to settle their differences, on the condition that the prisoner Shewjee's father should pay Rs. 5-4 to some charity. Matters remained in this state until the evening of the 4th March last. About 9-30 or 10 p.m. that day, Toolsidas Mohanjee, while passing along Memon Moholla, received such a severe beating that his skull was fractured, and he died a few hours afterwards at the Gokaldas Tejpall Hospital. Maki Haji Esmail was tried last Friday for the assault and injury, and was sentenced. The question now was whether the two prisoners instigated the assault? The prosecution would prove that Maki himself had no ill feeling or enmity towards Toolsidas, and that there was ill-feeling on the part of the prisoners towards the deceased. They would call one Allarakhia, who would say that he was aware of the prisoners instigating Maki to strike Toolsidass, and of the arrangements under which the assault was to take place. They would also call another witness to show that the prisoners had been negotiating for the assault by Maki upon the deceased. They would also connect Maki with the prisoners on the very evening of the assault. Maki's father would say that, on that evening, the two prisoners went to his house to call Maki and that they three left the house together. The prosecution would also call Maki. The learned counsel said that when the jury had heard the other corroborative evidence they would not be disposed to disbelieve the evidence of Maki, who would tell them of the part he took in the assault, and of the manner in which the prisoners instigated him. It might be said on behalf of the prisoners that when speaking to Maki it was in their minds that he would only frighten Toolsidas with a stick, and that it never entered their heads that he would fracture his skull or kill him. His Lordship would tell the jury what the law was on the point. The instigator of an act was responsible, not only for the act intended, but also for the act done. If one act was instigated, and another act was done, the law held the instigator responsible for the act done.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Maki Hajee Esmail, who caused the death of Toolsidas Mohanjee, was the first witness called, but his examination was not finished at the adjournment of the Court until this morning.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

"SERIOUS ILLNESS" OF THE CZAR.—ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, published in the *Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday, states:—"A man who was chosen by lot to kill the Czar has just committed suicide, leaving a letter expressing his motives and incriminating his fellow-conspirators. Numerous arrests are being made in St. Petersburg in consequence."

The same paper published the following telegram from St. Petersburg on Wednesday:—"The Emperor has been suddenly taken ill. The person deputed to kill the Czar, of whom I telegraphed yesterday, was a naval officer of aristocratic family, who had returned from four years' obligatory service at sea about a twelvemonth ago. His mother and relatives live in Moscow. He had lodgings in that part of St. Petersburg, which is called the Vassili Ostroff. He went into society occasionally, and conducted himself so as to disarm suspicion; indeed, so slender was the *prima facie* evidence of the truth of his confession that the authorities at first looked upon it as the ravings of a man of disordered intellect. No papers compromising any of his comrades have been discovered, though there are unmistakable traces of voluminous documents having been destroyed shortly before his death. It is not true—as at first stated—that he poisoned himself. He asphyxiated himself by sleeping in a small bedroom where charcoal in considerable quantities was burning. In the letter he left he distinctly refuses to repudiate the ideas in the name of which he conspired against the Czar, and states that he cannot fulfil the task laid upon him because he has not the heart to compromise his unoffending relatives, who have always treated him with affection, and whose good name he is anxious not to stain. The matter is being hushed up, and no obituary notice of a marine officer has appeared in any of the newspapers as yet."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of the 2nd inst. publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg, stating that the Czar has been suddenly taken ill and is suffering from fainting fits. In contradiction, however, to the statements published by several Continental newspapers that the Czar is ill, it is declared, in a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, "on reliable authority," that his Majesty enjoys perfect health.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES.

The insubordination among the Russian students seems to be on the increase rather than diminishing. All the universities, excepting those of Dorpat and Torjok, have been the scene of serious disturbances. The students of the Petroffsky Academy, near Moscow, have assaulted their "director" grievously, whilst those of the Moscow University have held an illegal meeting, at which they have demanded the following concessions:—The abolition of the coercive measures prevailing throughout the Empire since the late Czar's death; the restoration of the little Liberty of the Press that was accorded under the dictatorship of Count Loris Melikoff; and freedom of instruction and equality of educational rights for the Jews, who are debarred from a liberal course of training, are practically excluded from the universities and grammar schools, and even are about to be deprived of the privilege of living in cities!

The extensive circulation of inflammatory proclamations among the students of all the higher educational establishments points to a close relation subsisting, writes a correspondent, between the revolutionary movement and the present agitation of these students, which broke out a few days after the discovery and arrest of a man who, over eleven years ago, killed the Prefect of Police, Mezentseff. There is a perfect panic in Government circles. Prince Dolgoroukoff, Governor-General of Moscow, was sent for to St. Petersburg, and as he dissuaded the authorities from the employment of harsh measures, the only course taken was to close the Petroffsky Academy temporarily, the Emperor being reassured by the Prince that order would in time be restored. Everything points to the probability that in the near future there will be an alarming increase of revolutionary symptoms rather than any subsidence, and the greatest anxiety is manifested in official circles.

In St. Petersburg the disturbances commenced during Professor Foinitsky's lectures on the "Penitentiary System of Russia." The students then cried out, "What about Siberian atrocities?" "Where is Madame Tshebrikova?" "How about flogging?" Cossacks occupy all the houses near the university. The stables and basements are filled with their horses, and they patrol the streets night and day. Elaborate and apparently needless precautions are being taken to meet any open revolt. A letter from Odessa says that a regular reign of terror has begun.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has had an interview with a very popular professor of the university, and was present during the reception of a deputation of six students, who called upon the professor to elicit some public mark of that sympathy for the movement which he is known to feel. The students, the correspondent says, are indignant with the Government for encouraging drunkenness, gambling, debauchery, and other personal and social vices, merely in order to wean them from the consideration and discussion of political questions. In like manner they complain that the scientific teaching is sacrificed to political expediency, and that a graduate, after four or five years of so-called "study," has no more real knowledge than a "freshman" and is generally wholly demoralised by the system of espionage, false witnessing, and administrative punishment; moreover, that it is impossible, say the students, to study calmly and profitably while helpless women are being flogged to death in Siberia and unoffending Jews throughout the country treated like condemned felons.

On Monday the Czar and Czarina paid a visit to the military prison at St. Petersburg, where 119 soldiers were kept in close confinement. The Czar ordered the prisoners to be brought before him, when he questioned them as to the causes of their imprisonment, and, after conversing graciously with them, ordered sixty to be liberated and the terms of imprisonment passed on the others to be reduced.

DECORATIONS FOR THE SOUDAN.

THE following announcements appear in the *London Gazette*:—Notice is given that the Soudan medals with the "Gemaizah, 1888," clasp are now ready for issue to the officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's ships, Racer and Starling, who belonged to those ships on Dec. 20, 1888, the date of the action. Such of the officers and men who are already in possession of the medal for Egypt (1882) or for the Soudan will receive the clasp only, and are to return any other clasps which they may have been granted for the former operations on receiving a new set. Applications should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S. W. Petty officers, seamen, and marines, whether applying in person or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers in her Majesty's army her Royal licence and authority that they may accept and wear the Insignia of certain classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidieh, as signified against their respective names, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's dominions with the Egyptian army:—

Osmanieh Third Class.—Major John Owen Quirk, D. S. O, Welsh Regiment.

Medjidieh Third Class.—Staff Paymaster with honorary rank of Major Henry Coleridge Dawson, Army Pay Department; Major Arthur Bucknall Shakespear, Royal Marine Artillery.

Mejidieh Fourth Class.—Surgeon Horace Henderson Pinching, Medical Staff; Capt. Montague Bertie Gosset Jackson, Royal Artillery; Capt. Herbert Cokayne Frith, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Herbert William Jackson, Gordon Highlanders.

Her Majesty has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Robert Hanbury Brown, R. E., Edward William Perceval Foster, Esq., William Edmund Garstin, Esq., and William Willcocks, Esq., Her Royal licence and authority that they may respectively accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Osmanieh of the Third Class, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's dominions in the Public Works Department of the Egyptian Government.

LORD BRASSEY ON NAVAL MATTERS.

LORD BRASSEY writes to the *Times* from the Sunbeam, off Gibraltar, under date of March 21:—More than once from these waters I have addressed you on matters which concern the sailors and the maritime interests of the country. On the present occasion I ask leave to place three suggestions before the public.

I Cape Spartel is one of the most important headlands in the world for the purposes of navigation. It is the landfall for all ships bound inwards to the Mediterranean. The present light, established and maintained under an international convention, is a fixed light, and therefore, not distinguishable at a distance from the mast-head lights of steamers. The present light should be replaced by a light of the same distinctive and powerful character as those lately provided on the island of Ushant and at St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight. The Board of Trade should take the initiative in suggesting this improvement.

II. I have once more considered on the spot the question of a dock at Gibraltar. It is essential to the equipment of this station for the service of the navy. Strange, indeed, it is that, when we have spent some fifty millions on the military defences of a naval position, we should hesitate to lay out a quarter of a million to provide a dock, which is, at least, as necessary here as it is at Malta. The dock should be made, and it should be made by the Government. The excavation for the dock will furnish material for the extension of the mole. Increased facilities for coaling would be urgently required in the event of war. The work could be spread over a term of years. The annual charge would thus be made a comparatively light burden on Navy Estimates.

III. In conclusion, I feel it my duty to call public attention to a case in which Treasury rules bear hardly. Few men in the naval service are more constantly engaged in the responsible duty of bringing in ships of war from their anchorage and berthing them alongside the jetty than is the individual so employed at Gibraltar. The work is done with faultless skill by an officer who, being in the modest rating of a master of dockyard craft, is but shabbily rewarded in pay and position. If the work were unskilfully done by the present officer, he would probably be replaced by a staff commander. Through many years of service here nothing has been done to encourage or reward. The too rigid application of rules in this and similar cases is the bane of the public service.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DEPARTURE.

PRINCE BISMARCK's departure from Berlin on Saturday. (29 ult.) is described as the greatest public ovation which has taken place in Berlin since 1871. When the Prince and Princess Bismarck, with Count Herbert, in the Prince's low phaeton drawn by two horses, came for the last time forth from the iron gateway of the Chancellor's Palace, they were met by a demonstration so unique and overwhelming that it seemed fairly to take "the Iron" Chancellor,s breath away. The whole of the Wilhelmstrasse (the Whitehall of Berlin), from the Palace gates to the Unter den Linden, was occupied by a dense crowd and double lines of carriages, which had waited through the whole sunny afternoon for the Prince's appearance. He was received with a great roar of welcome, taken up and continued along the whole length of the streets. From the windows of the Wilhelmstrasse handkerchiefs were waved in farewell, and the Prince saluted many of his oldest friends, who thus bade him adieu. Alongside his carriage men and women crowded to throw flowers or to grasp his hand. Four mounted police rode in front of the carriage, which could only proceed with slackened pace. The Prince sat with his great boarhound beside him, and wore his undress uniform of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, with its white cap and yellow band. He maintained his erect military bearing, but seemed to require a strong effort to restrain his emotion, and there was a brightness in his eyes and a compression of the lips which told of the great nervous strain which he has been enduring for the past week.

At the station diplomats, politicians, officers, high officials, all the leading elements of Berlin life were represented. It was with the greatest difficulty that Prince Bismarck, Princess Bismarck, and their daughter the Countess Rantzau, could reach the platform, where the Hamburg train waited with the Prince's saloon carriage attached. Along the platform was drawn up a guard of honour of the Guards Cuirassiers, on foot, with their band, and the Prince seemed almost to find a relief in the formality of receiving the report from their officer, and in inspecting their lines. This done he took his farewell of the foreign Ambassadors and others who had obtained admission to the station. The Emperor had sent his general adjutants and aides-de-camp, Lieut.-Gen. von Wittich being specially commissioned to convey the Imperial farewell to the Prince. Chancellor von Caprivi was among those with whom the Prince conversed longest, and he only parted from his successor after warmly and repeatedly shaking hands with him. The interior of the saloon carriage was heaped with tributes of flowers. On one cushion lay a great wealth of violets sent by the Emperor, and in the midst of it was a laurel wreath with golden blossoms and red, white, and black ribands attached. The Empress had sent a basket of elder-flower blossoms and magnificent roses. It seemed as if the leave-taking would never end. A great crowd behind the cuirassiers cried out "Come back again." Some one had the happy idea of starting "Die Watch am Rhein," in which the whole crowd joined. "Deutschland, Deutschland, Ueber Alles" was also sung. As its strains died away the last signal bell sounded, and the train began to move slowly out of the station, those nearest the carriage still crowding dangerously around the windows, where the Prince stood saluting, while the band played a general salute, the troops presented arms and the officers their swords.

THE Servian Consular Agent left Sofia on Wednesday, the 2nd ult., for good, committing the Servian subjects under his protection to the care of the French Diplomatic Agent. The Bulgarian Government made the friendliest advances to Servia, but the Russian Minister, M. Persiani, would not rest until diplomatic relations were broken between Bulgaria and Servia.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable an beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, reacher and Co., Bombay.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 1.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Maj. and Col. W. North has retired upon retired pay. The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. J. L. Home, G. A. J. Leslie, and W. A. Harrison. The undermentioned graduates from Trinity College, Dublin, to be Sec. Lieuts.:—W. S. Traill, J. C. J. Fallon, and H. L. Crosthwait.

The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieuts.:—

1st Dragoon Guards—R. P. J. Gwyn, in succession to Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, promoted; J. A. Berners, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Birkbeck, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—J. W. Ferguson, vice L. C. M Ilherron, deceased; H. F. Tiarks, in succession to Lieut. S. H. L. Stuart, resigned.

6th Dragoon Guards—G. Gay, in succession to Lieut. J. R. Donne, promoted.

2nd Dragoons—E Ussher, in succession to Lieut. K. H. Adams, promoted.

3rd Hussars.—F. J. Mitchell, vice J. A. R. Purvis, promoted.

10th Hussars—A. A. Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury vice Lord W. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, promoted.

15th Hussars—W. C. Anderson, vice R. L. Aspinall, promoted.

20th Hussars—D'A. P. Consett, in succession to Lieut. F. Jollie, seconded; the Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, in succession to Lieut. A. M. B. Jones, promoted.

Scots Guards—A. C. Bell, vice E. F. Clayton, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—R. L. Vander Gucht, in succession to Lieut. E. G. Wynyard, promoted into the Welsh Regt.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. In.)—H. F. Hardman, vice A. B. Whatman, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—H. R. K. Ford, in succession to Lieut. R. G. Mathew, seconded.

The Leicestershire Regt.—A. H. Wilkinson, vice A. Ward, promoted; H. S. Logan, vice H. Colquhoun, promoted; W. Bryce, vice F. W. D. Trotter, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—W. G. C. Feilden, vice S. E. Orr, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—W. F. Hessey, vice A. B. Dew, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—A Bryant, vice T. F. M. Wisden, transferred to the Royal Sussex Regt.; F. C. Nisbet, vice F. S. Stayner, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In.—R. H. F. Standen, vice S. H. Bradford, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—F. J. Thursby-Pelham, vice C. E. Wynell-Mayow, promoted; L. G. Stainer, vice W. E. White, seconded; A. J. M. Higginson, vice R. G. Bagley, seconded.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—E. W. B. Green, vice J. H. Burbury, promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—L. C. Kettle, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Hedley, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—E. F. Oakley, in succession to Lieut. D. G. Prendergast, promoted.

The Welsh Regt.—C. G. R. Smith, vice P. X. de M. de la Chapelle, promoted; F. H. Howe, vice L. H. Ricketts, seconded; A. G. Prothero, in succession to Lieut. J. L. Bristow, deceased; N. T. Borton, in succession to Lieut. H. G. C. Phillips, appointed Adjt; W. T. R. Rhodes, vice C. E. H. Poole seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.) H. B. Rattray (Hon. Queen's India Cadet), vice W. C. Black promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—A. I. R. Glasford (Queen's India Cadet), vice A Hay, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—W. A. King-Harman, vice C. B. L. Clery seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—G. A. C. Webb, in succession to Lieuts. W. F. G. Cutler, promoted; F. S. Walker, vice E N. Davis, seconded; T. C. Browning, in succession to Lieut. C. W. B. Farrant, promoted into the York and Lancaster Regt.

CAVALRY.

1st Dragoons—Capt. J. F. Burn-Murdoch is seconded for service on the Staff.

13th Hussars—Sec. Lieut. F. N. Q. Shuldham resigns his commission.

14th Hussars—Sec. Lieut. R. C. Stephen, from the 4th Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. Roberstson, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. F. D. Walters, having completed his period of service in command of the 44th Regimental District (the Essex Regt.), is placed on half-pay.

The designation of Col. H. Wood, C. B., commanding 9th Regimental District, who was placed on retired pay, in the *Gazette* of March 25, 1890, is as now and not as therein stated.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. F. C. Carter has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. B. R. Hamilton is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt. W. R. C. Baird is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt. H. E. Watts to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. Fry, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. P. De la Bere has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. F. V. S. Churchill, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice H. P. De la Bere, with precedence in the Regt. next below Lieut. C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Maj. E. Nesbitt to be Lieut-Col., vice Col. E. G. Fenn, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Maj. A. J. Preston to be Maj., vice E. Nesbitt; Lieut. J. Boulger to be Capt., vice P. B. Smithe, appointed Adjt, 3rd and 4th Batts.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut. C. C. Fenner has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut. C. J. W. Thompson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Queen's own (Royal West Kent Regt.) Maj. C. E. Partridge to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. A. Murray, retired; Supernumerary Maj. C. R. Crosse to be Maj. vice C. E. Patridge.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Maj R B Cotton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col T F Todd, retired; Capt J F Inglis to be Maj, vice R B Cotton; Sec Lieut R H Steward to be Lieut, vice W L Rocke, seconded.

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut-Col and Col R W Studdy has been appointed to command a Batt; Lieut G W Fitton to be Capt. in succession to Lieut-Col and Col A D Saportas, placed on half-pay.

The West India Regt.—Sec. Lieut C M Johnstone to be Lieut, vice J R M Dalrymple-Hay, promoted.

Army Service Corps.—Col A Moyer, Supernumerary List, retires upon retired pay; Lieut-Col T C H Macdonald (half-pay), Supernumerary List, has been placed upon retired pay in consequence of ill-health; Capt E I Pocock, Supernumerary List, is placed upon retired pay.

Staff.—Col H G MacGregor, C B, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be an Assist-Adjt-Gen at Headquarters, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Lieut-Col and Col W Arbuthnot, C B, half-pay, who vacates that appointment on promotion; Capt A H D Cavaye, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen the Hon Sir J C Dormer, KCB, commanding the Forces in Egypt; Lieut H G Leigh, 1st Life Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen J K Fraser, CMG, commanding the troops in the the Dublin district.

Medical Staff.—Surg. E. Landon retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Army Pay Department.—Staff Paymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col E. C Haynes retires upon retired pay. The undermentioned Staff Paymrs (with the honorary rank of Maj are granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col:—H. W. Bateman and R. O. Richmond. Capt. P. E. C. Sheehan, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymr., with the honorary rank of Capt. R. J. G. Utermarck, the Manchester Regt., having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymr., with the honorary rank of Capt.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the Retired List:—Lieut.-Gen. J. N. Sargent, C. B.; Lieut-Gen. J. R. S. Saver, C. B., Col., 1st Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned officers are placed on retired pay:—Lieut.-Gen. A Mcl. Macdonald Maj.-Gen. the Hon. C. J. Addington.

Col. C. W. Murray, from Maj, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Col W. Arbuthnot, C.B., Assist Adjt.-Gen., Headquarters of the Army, to be Maj.-Gen., vice F. F. Hamilton retired.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols. to be Cols.:—J. G. B. Stopford, the Duke of Cornwalls Lt Inf.: H. B. Wilson, the Northamptonshire Regt.

Maj. W. O. Smith, Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Sec. Lieut. L. I. Porter, 13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Sec. Lieut.

THE German Government, acting on behalf of the German Colonies in Cameroon Togo and New Guinea, has given its adhesion to the treaties of Lisbon and Paris with regard to the interchange of registered letters and postal orders.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON LEPROSY IN INDIA.

Sir George Birdwood, writing to the *Aisatic Quarterly Review* for April, contributes an article under the above heading; commencing by quoting Menanders words. "Where a plague becomes endemic, there the sanitary laws have been neglected," the writer says:—

The observations I here propose to offer with reference to the efforts being made by the Government, and by wealthy philanthropists like Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit of Bombay, to regulate and, if possible, check the plague of leprosy in India, will not be in the least influenced by the recent discreditable scare in this country of a possible recurrence of the spread of the disease westward from Asia into Europe, nor by the more justifiable popular enthusiasm aroused by the humanising example of Father Damien's self-sacrificing life at Molokai. In neither of its two forms [*Lepra maculosa*, and *Lepra tuberculosa seu nodosa*, *i.e.*, "Elephantiasis" (*a*)] is true leprosy [*Lepra Arabum*] and really infectious; and if it be contagious, which I altogether disbelieve, its contagion is extremely sluggish, and operative only under telluric, atmospheric, and other external conditions predisposing to its independent development. Even when the disease has established itself, its progress has to be measured by years; and in its earlier stages it may lie latent throughout a lifetime.

Among Anglo-Indians I know of a leprous husband whose wife has never shown a symptom of the taint; and also of a leprous couple, whose two grown-up, and remarkably beautiful daughters are perfectly free from all trace of it. Again, in the case of a great personal friend of my own the disease, since first making its appearance on him eighteen or twenty years ago, has never advanced beyond a slightly pallid, and benumbed, narrowly localised spot, and a concomitant numbness of the nervous system, marked most prominently by the complete quelling of the extreme energy of both mind and body. My friend was distinguished by me when I first made his acquaintance thirty-five years ago. In England his symptoms remain in absolute abeyance, and only when he is in India do they show the slightest tendency to excitation. If Father Damien's leprosy was not spontaneosly generated, but was indeed derived from the lepers he nursed, a thing antecedently incredible to any one familiar with the disease in India, then its introduction into his system was most probably owing to some entirely accidental circumstance, such as his direct inoculation with it through a cut or abrasion of the skin. But a similar misadventure is not likely to happen a second time. I once had to drink a cup of lemon *sherbet* prepared under my eyes by a leper; but I never for a moment apprehended any danger from the draught, or most assuredly I should not have taken it, or not simply, as I did in this instance, out of polite consideration for the feelings of my Mahomedan host.

As for the horror of lepers that has been revived by the recent sensational treatment of the subject by a section of the English press, nothing could be more ignorant, needless and unfortunate. The true panacea of medical science is the light and life that flows in upon the sick from the sympathy of others, and the consciousness enforced on the leprous of being shunned by everyone is the darkest feature of their fatal affliction. Yet contact with syphilis and cancer is just as offensive, and, as regards the former, infinitely more hazardous.

The English public has indeed never fully realised how widely syphilis may be diffused through every conceivable accident of casual contact, notwithstanding that the history of its advent and progress, both in India and Europe, is full of significance on the point. In its dangerous modern forms it was unknown to the ancients, probably on account of personal cleanliness having formed an essential part of godliness equally among the Hebrews and the pagan Egyptians, Assyrians and Babylonians, Phynicians, and Greeks and Romans. On the other hand, the people of Mediæval Christendom had sunk into so desperate a condition of personal and domestic defilement, that this swinish disease might, at any time, have been spontaneously developed among them. Actually its virus was imported from the New World by the sailors Columbus brought back with him from the West Indies in 1493. It broke out with great virulence in the French army [whence its unfair designation of "lues Gallica" (*b*)] commanded by Charles VIII., at the siege of Naples in 1495, and from this point was disseminated throughout Europe within twenty-five years, carrying off, among its first great victims, both Leo X., and the contemporary Grand Duke of Moscow. It was absolutely unknown in India, owing, it may be premised, to the constant ceremonial ablutions of the Hindus, before the arrival of Da Gama's ships at Calicut, in 1498. But within a few months of his sailors landing there, the Zamorin became contaminated with it through his zenana; and within seventeen years from its first apparition on the Malabar coast, it had spread like wild-fire all over India, to the utmost recesses of the Himalayas, which have ever since remained the seats of its most envenomed types. Everywhere in India it is still known by the name of *Firinghee rogan*, the "Frankish [especially "the Portuguese"] pest." (*c*) It is quite impossible that this contagious disorder could have overrun Europe and Asia with such fatal swiftness, except its pollution had been communicable by every kind of direct contact. The prevailing libertinism of the time in Europe is insufficient to account for its universal diffusion, from the two initial points of [Cadizcum] Naples and Calicut, within the twenty-five years from 1493-5 to 1515-21. It spread faster from Calicut than even from Naples; and it certainly was not helped forward in India by any abnormal exacerbation of immorality among the Hindus and Mahomedans of the sixteenth century.

As for the imputed contagiousness of leprosy, there are, in Western India at least, very few households including the family and its retainers and clients, without a more or less leprous person among their number and yet never in my memory was an instance noted of leprosy being communicated by such an one to any of his daily and hourly associates. I was familar, in the special practice of my friend, the late eminent Hindu physician, Dr. Bhau Daji, with many cases of initial leprosy, but there was never, so far as I remember, any suspicion of their having originated in *leprous* contagion. I could also name a large Indian city, where the clerk-in-charge of the public library, who for years past has been daily circulating newspaper and books to hundreds of readers, is covered all over his hands and arms and face with blotchy leprosy; but never have any of the subscribers to the library been known to suffer from it. Would this be possible were the distemper that which prematurely throttled the Zamorin of Calicut, and two hundred and fifty years later hurried Ahmad Shah Durani to his grave under the burden of indescribable bodily and mental tortures? The irrational and sinful dread of lepers felt by the ignorant and selfish patrons of philanthropy in England is indeed very largely superstitious, being an unconscious heritage from the belief still held over all Western and Southern Asia, that these poor hopeless creatures must have been guilty, in themselves or through their ancestors, of some heinous offence against the Deity. Thus in Numbers xii., the leprous affection of Miriam is attributed to "the anger of the Lord," on account of her sedition against Moses.

Among all the Semites it was the Sun-God the leper was supposed to have offended. In India, of the post-Puranic period, it is the Snake-God. This is why every Hindu leper is a worshipper of the Snake-God. Yet note that one of the ceremonies particularly observed by Indian lepers is every month to entertain a number of young unmarried men and women at dinner. The superstition is thought in India to be supported by certain texts of the "Code of Manu" (iii. 161 and xi. 51), as it is certainly sustained in this country by the severity of the Livitical regulations (*d*) [Liviticus xiii.] against the cutaneous eruptions, or rather class of cutaneous eruptions, the Hebrew name of which is translated in the English "Authorised Version" of the Bible by the words "leper" [i.e. lepra, "scaly"] and "leprosy." (*e*) But although the native Egyptian tradition, according to Manetho, but scouted by Josephus [Antiq. xi.,4] was that the Hebrews were expelled from the land of Goshen on account of the prevalence among them of true leprosy, from time immemorial endemic in the Delta of the Nile, it is quite uncertain whether the compilers of the Pentateuch had true leprosy exclusively in view in the regulations directed against the disease they designate *Saraat*. Certainly the "leprosy" ["Lepra Mosaica"] of Moses, Miriam, Naaman, and Gehazi was not true leprosy, or it would not have been curable as in the first three of them, nor transferable as in the case of the last [Gehazi]. A similar uncertainty exists as to the disease referred to in the "Code of Manu" [iii. 161 and ix. 51] under the name of *swaitrya i.e.* "whiteness." It clearly does not include "Elephantiasis" (*f*) [*Lepra tuberculosa*]; and whether the whiteness of skin characterising it was due to true blotchy leprosy, or to some common cutaneous eruption, cannot now be determined. Herodotus, writing of the ancient Persians, describes two kinds of lepra I. 139,] as prevailing among them, namely *lepra* and *leuke*. The former was probably some ordinary scaly eruption on the skin, and the latter possibly blotchy leprosy. The *whiteness* in both forms of the disease and not its malignancy in the latter form, marked the vengeance of the Gods.

In the "Code of Manu," *white* [leprosy]" is the punishment for stealing *clothes*, that is *white* cotton cloths; and it was meted out for this offence evidently in accordance with ideas similar to those that suggested the doctrines of "signatures" in ancient mediæval therapeutics. Thus "lameness" is the punishment, according to the "Code of Manu," for "horse-stealing," "blindness" for "stealing a lamp," "foul-breath" for "calumniating," "diseased nails" for "stealing gold from a Brahman," "dumbness" for "plagiarism," "dyspepsia" for "stealing cooked food," and "redundant limbs" for the fraudulent "adulterations of grain" down to the five per cent. standard of refractions until recently maintained by the London Corn Trade Association.

Again, if persons stricken with *white* [leprosy] are excluded by the "Code of Manu," from participating in the sacrifices offered to the ancestral manes, so are actors, singers, dancers, gamblers—in short, all "sporting and dramatic" characters,—as also engineers, architects, doctors, and instructors in the Vedas *for a fee*.

> "Donum Dei non donatur
> Nisi gratis conferatur,
> *Quod qui vendit vel mercatur,*
> *Lepra Syri vulneratur.*

[The concluding portion of the paper will be given in our to-morrow's issue.]

(*a*) Familiar to English people in its most observable phase, under the names of "Barbadoes Leg," and "Cochin Leg."

(*b*) The French themselves at first designated it mal de Naples; while the Portuguese, according to Colin [1619], called it *ronged' Espagne*.

(*c*) In Cashmere it is named *gurmi-Firanj* ["the Frankish heat"]; in Persia *nar-i-Firanji* ["the Frankish fire"], and also, more honestly, *nari Farsi*; in Arabia *woja-ul-Ifranji*; and in Turkey *Frenk zamiti*. It is deeply interesting to note also that "China Root" [obtained from *Smilax China* of China and *S glabra* and *S. lancæfolia* of India], the use of which in syphilis was introduced into Southern India in the 16th century, by the Portuguese, from Malacca, where it had been brought to their notice by the Chinese traders at that port as a substitute for "Sarsaparilla" [*S. officinalis* of America], bears among the Telegus the names of *Paranghee* ["Frankish"] *chakka*, and *Gali* ["French"] *chakka*, while by the *Telegus* it is called simply *Poringay, i.e., Parunghee* [the "Frankish" remedy]. The Chinese had always known it, as the people of India had "Cubebs" [the berries of *Cubeba officinalis* of Java] as an aphrodisiac. "Cubebis in vino maceratus utuntur Indi Orientales ad Venerem excitandam, et Surax Radice Africani. Chinae Radix eadem effectus habet, [Garcias ab Horto Aromatum Hist. i. 28.]

(*d*) In France, lepers were for centuries treated as religious heretics, and were actually hunted down and burnt at the stake in the fourteenth century. The first edict for their relief was published in 1612, and it was not until 1664 that they were placed under the Order of St. Lazarus.

(*e*) Lepry is another English form of the word. See Skinner's *Etymologicon*, London, 1671.

(*f*) Elephantiasis is nowhere mentioned in the Code of Manu. It is true that among the diseases which prevent those afflicted with them participating in the worship of the Lares and Penates one designated [iii., 165] *slipada*, literally "stone-foot" is enumerated, and that this word has been translated by "elephantiasis"; but it really means "club-foot," and is so translated by all Sanskritists of authority. The true Sanskrit name for elephantiasis is *hasti-pada* or *gagapada* literally "elephant's-foot," a direct translation of its Arabic name; and this Sanskrit name for leper does not appear in the medical or general literature of the Hindus until after the first century A.D. The Sanskrit word in the Mahabarata we translate "leprosy," is *kushhta* and the presumption that it means true leprosy is so far supported by the fact that the modern *Tamil* name for blotchy leper, *kustum*, that the Javanese name for both blotchy and nodular leper, *kudig*, and the Malayan names for them, *kudal* and *untal*, are all four corrupted from the Sanskrit word *kushtha*. This word is also the Sanskrit name of the drug *Costus*, the *white* root of the *Aucklandia Costus* [*Saussurea auriculata*] of Cashmere, which, in accordance with the popular doctrine of "signatures," is throughout India a famed vernacular remedy for every kind of scaly, scabby, sanious and ulcerated skin disease.

BANKING IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Institute of Bankers at the London Institution on the 2nd inst—Mr. John B. Martin presiding—a paper on this subject was read by Mr. Andrew J. Macdonald, managing director of the New Oriental Bank Corporation. Having sketched the early history of banking in the East, Mr. Macdonald gave a graphic description of the operations of the village money-lenders of India, who, he said, were of the most wily and unscrupulous character. They charged exorbitant interest for the advances they made, and the poor ryot who once came within their grasp was destined to ultimate ruin. If a land credit bank, such as Sir W. Wedderburn sketched some years ago could be formed, it would be one of the most beneficial things that could be conferred on the cultivators throughout Hindostan. Mr. Macdonald went on to say that the business of native banking in India was now chiefly confined to the issuing and discounting of "hundis," or bills of exchange, money lending, and money changing. The rate of interest between native and native was variable, but always enormous. In the remote districts of Bengal the "potdars," or money-changers, frequently obtained from servants, who always anticipated their monthly wages, interest ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. per annum. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where the servants also, as a rule, anticipated their income, the same exorbitant interest was enacted by the Marwari money-lenders. Turning to the subject of Anglo-Indian banking, the lecturer remarked that after the East Indian Company's powers were circumscribed in 1873 a number of private banking firms were established, and did a large and prosperous business for many years. The march of time, however, brought developments in joint-stock banking which gradually absorbed the business of the private bankers. The largest private banking and mercantile houses in Calcutta, which had been established fifty years, all fell in 183. In conclusion, Mr. Macdonald observed that the Indian banker had many strange elements to contend with, and must possess extraordinary patience, great coolness, presence of mind in a remarkable degree, and those qualities which enabled him to realise at a glance the character of his clients. He had not only to deal with the shrewd and cautious Parsi, but to meet the wily Marwari, the dull but doubtful Mussulman, the crafty Borah, and the sharp Hindoo. On the motion of the chairman a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Macdonald for his interesting paper.

MYSORE GOLD MINING.

The general meeting of this company was held a the City Terminus Hotel on the 28th ult. Sir Charles Tennant (chairman) said that up to Dec. 31 the mines had yielded 105,090 oz., or about four ton, of the value of £408,646. The profits for the past year amounted to the handsome sum of £135,430, and the disposable balance was £140,892, and, after making various special payments, they had paid dividends amounting to 15s. per share for the year, absorbing £130,842, being at the rate of 75 per cent. on the capital of the company. In addition, £87,500 had been distributed in the way of cash or shares on account of the sale to the Champion Reef Company, and £17,087 in fully paid-up shares of that company had been retained. The reserves for the year had been increased by 17,536 tons. For the month of January of this year the yield was 3271 tons, producing 4559oz. of gold and 443oz. from tailings, together 5002oz; and for the month of February the yield was 3000 tons, producing 5405 oz., and the tailings 479 oz, together 5884oz., showing an increase in the two months compared with the corresponding months of 1889 of 5472 oz. The average yield in those two months had been 1oz. 12dwt. per ton, compared with 1oz. 7dwt. in the like period of 1889. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed voting 350 shares of the company as a gift to Captain Plummer for his past valuable services. At an extraordinary meeting subsequently held, resolutions were passed for increasing the capital by the issue of 25,000 £1 shares at a premium of £3 per share, with a view to still more largely increasing the scale of operations.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhæa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Auglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 28th, Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, who asked whether he would lay on the table the whole of the minute of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dated Nov. 6, 1888, portions of which minute had already been presented to Parliament, said: No, sir; the Secretary of State must decline, in view of the confidential nature of this document. Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that the whole of the minute had been printed in India, and that therefore the House would be placed in an unfortunate position in discussing the India Councils Bill. Mr. W. H. Smith: It is possible that a serious breach of confidence has been committed by public servants in India, but that would not justify me in placing the paper before the House.

THE CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO DELHI.

Mr. Bradlaugh on the 31st ult. asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to a letter of the Bishop Designate of Durham. published in the *Times* of March 26, respecting the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, in which it was stated that "this work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Indian Government, which have given the site"; and whether this statement was accurate and, if so, whether this was a departure from the traditional British policy in India of strict neutrality in religious matters. Sir J. Gorst: The "work" referred to by the Bishop Designate of Durham, is St. Stephen's College, Delhi, an educational establishment of the Cambridge Mission. It has always been the practice of the Goverment of India to make grants-in-aid to all institutions calculated to promote the education of the people, and this practice has not been found to interfere with the religious freedom which the British Government guarantees.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

Sir J. Gorst the same day informed Mr. Bradlaugh that it was undoubtedly the wish of the late Maharajah Scindia, in June 1886, that his son then ten years of age, should be under native and not European tutors. This wish was for three years complied with, but as the young Maharajah was now thirteen and a half the Government of India thought that his own interests and those of his people required that, while neither his religion nor caste would be in any way interfered with, he should be in charge of a British officer. He did not think it in the interest of the public service to lay either the letter of the late Maharajah and the reply thereto on the table.

BI-METALLISM.

Mr. S. Smith obtained the first place on the Friday after the House of Commons resumed business to call attention to the question of bi-metallism. He proposes a conference of the chief commercial nations of the world to consider whether a bi-metallic system can be re-established by international agreement. Sir John Lubbock and Sir Lyon Playfair have hostile amendments, Sir Lyon Playfair putting the matter in a nut-shell by declaring it undesirable for England, as the chief creditor nation, to enter into a conference on unequal terms for the formation of a bi-metallic league in which debts contracted in gold might be repaid in silver.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The India Councils Bill, which has come down to the House of Commons from the Lords, promises (says the *Daily News*) to excite considerable discussion. Mr. Bradlaugh intends to move an amendment regretting that the measure gives no recognition to the elective principle. Mr. James Maclean will oppose this amendment on the ground that the principle is unsuited to the character of the Indian population, and would be injurious to British interests in India. Sir Wm. Plowden takes the same view, but thinks that popular representation on the Councils should be secured through the ancient institutions and methods of the country.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Economist* says:—The financial statement submitted to the Indian Legislative Council shows that the finances of the country are in a flourishing condition. And it is to this practice of issuing Budgets before adequate material for framing them is available that much of the apparent uncertainty of Indian finance is due. For the Government never can know with any certainty how they are likely to stand. To whatever extent, for instance, they have miscalculated the receipts and expenditure of the last six weeks of the current year, to that extent their estimates for the ensuing year will be erroneous, and it will be contrary to all past experience if the ultimate variation from the estimate due to this cause is not found to be very considerable indeed. Thus into Indian financial affairs there is imported an element of uncertainty which is most disturbing, and which could be easily excluded if the Government were to wait till the close of the fiscal year before presenting their financial statement.

Nor is it only that the Budgets are framed upon imperfect data; there is also some looseness in Indian financial methods. Of this the current year affords three instances. In April, 1887, the Indian Government entered into an arrangement with the local governments as to the allocation of certain revenues. This arrangement was to continue in force for five years, but in October, 1888, the Government, fearing a deficit, upset the agreement, and called upon the local governments to contribute a further sum of 740,000 rx., of which 250,000 rx. were to constitute a permanent contribution, payable every year, while 490,000 rx. were to be paid in 1889-90 only. Now, however, that the accounts for the current year show a large surplus, the special contribution of 490,000 rx. is not required, and as it was exacted from the local governments on the ground that it was necessary to relieve the Imperial Treasury, from financial difficulties, it might have been thought that it would have been returned when it was found that the necessity did not exist. Instead of that, however, this payment, which forms a part of the revenue of the current year, has been transferred bodily to the credit of next year, and if this system of treating a part of the revenue of one year as a portion of the resources of the following year is to be acted upon, strict control over Indian finance will be made very difficult indeed to enforce. Then again we are told that the expected surplus of this year, 708,000 rx., accounted for by the fact that there was a poor opium crop in Bengal last year. The whole of this crop is bought by the Government, and when it is small less money is required to buy it than when it is large. But, of course, if the Government has bought less than usual it will afterwards have less to sell, and it is not a good system of finance to treat as a gain what is really an ultimate loss because the Government makes a big profit on the sale of the opium, and if it has less to sell it must realise a smaller profit. That is simply a draw upon capital account because the deficiency of the crop has to be made good out of the reserve stock of opium. Then, again, a portion of the year's surplus is to be devoted to reviving the grant for famine relief and insurance, which is a very proper object. But if there is to be a famine insurance fund, it should not be left subject to the vicissitudes of the Budget, and be provided for only when there is a surplus, because it is expended upon protective works in regard to which there must be a continuity of expenditure or otherwise much money will be wasted.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed containing the minutes of dissent recorded by certain members of the India Council against the Secretary of State's decision regarding the limits of age for the Indian Civil Service competition. In future these limits are to be raised to nineteen and twenty-three. The dissenting members, who were in the majority which Lord Cross overruled, were Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir J. Peile, and Generals Sir Peter Lumsden and Donald Stewart. Their objections mainly turn on the alleged probability that natives of India will be more successful at the competition than hitherto. "The result may be," Sir Alexander Arbuthnot says, "and that in the not far distant future, that the Government of India will be placed in a position of great administrative embarrassment, by being practically compelled either to employ natives in positions which ought to be filled by Englishmen, or to set aside, in the case of the former, the ordinary rules of official promotion." Sir Peter Lumsden, while thinking it very desirable that high position and office should be placed within the reach of natives of India, "doubts whether the time has come when the Government can safely enter on a speculative political measure of so far-reaching a character as the substitution in the highest post of administration of native for British elements." Sir Donald Stewart's "main objection to the Secretary of State's decision is based on the fact that the object of the change is really to enable natives of India to complete on more equal terms with our own countrymen at the open examinations held in London." Sir J. Peile is likewise of opinion that "the raising of the age to twenty-three is likely to be injurious to the English candidature."

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EMIN PASHA AND THE GERMANS.

The opinion of Sir Francis De Winton on the latest development of the Emin Pasha question is sure to be of interest. With this idea a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called on Sir Francis. He had not seen the telegram containing the report of Emin's last proclamation. The *Pall Mall* representative handed it to him, and he read it carefully.

Sir Francis De Winton said:—"It is very sad; to me it appears very sad. It will lower Emin in the estimation of the whole world. He, now that he is safe, declares that he did not want to be rescued, but I have letters in my possession begging us to send him relief. The German Government would do nothing for him; so when he wrote to us, '*You will not leave me to die as you left Gordon*,' we formed the expedition and sent out Stanley. If Stanley had not gone, Emin would now have been a prisoner in the hands of his own people, or parading the streets of Khartoum a prisoner of the Madhi. That would not have been a pleasant position, I think. Well, now he is safe, and we have pulled the chestnut out of the fire" continued Sir Francis; "he is trying to use our paw. This latest act seems to me to be a bid for Tippoo Tib, who is actually a servant of Stanley's, under an engagement to find men and bearers for him. Of course, we have nothing to do with Emin Pasha—he has a perfect right to accept employment under the German Government if he chooses to do so. We have gained nothing by rescuing him—I mean no territory; nor did we seek to gain anything. The whole expedition was an act of pure charity. Our society," continued Sir Francis, "had intended to invite Emin to London to give him a reception, and have his eyes properly seen to. However, now—well, we shall not do so. We expected nothing from Emin, but it is a sad surprise to find him so absolutely devoid of gratitude or generosity. Our act of charity has cost us considerable trouble and some thirty thousand pounds, without which Emin would never have got away. But," concluded Sir Francis, with a smile of something like gratification and pride, "we should not have had Stanley's book. Of Stanley and his work we are justly proud, and on account of the results he has obtained we have nothing to be sorry for in regard to the expedition. There is, however, much to be sorry for in regard to Emin who I repeat has lowered himself in the estimation of the whole civilised world."

A stop press edition of the *Times* of Wednesday, 2nd inst., publishes telegrams from Bagamoyo and Zanzibar which confirms this intelligence. The telegram from Bagamoyo says:—Emin Pasha, who has long been dallying between the English and German administrations, has now finally accepted the proposals of Major Wissmann. He has definitely entered the German service on a salary of £1,000 a year, abandoning all thoughts of returning to Europe. Accompanied by several German officers and 200 Soudanese soldiers, he will leave Bagamoyo with a large caravan for the interior about the middle of April. The porters engaged say they are to receive extra wages to march with the greatest speed to Lake Victoria Nyanza. The evident intention is to make treaties for Germany in all directions.

The message from Zanzibar states that the news of Emin Pasha's decision is received very unfavourably there, and adds:—His present position is almost unparalleled in history. His rescue, which was effected at so great an expenditure of time and money, is absolutely resultless regarding himself. Within four months of reaching the coast he returns as a paid subordinate officer of a German company to the very latitudes where he so recently lived as the heroic Governor of an immense province amid world-wide admiration.

His present employers are active, jealous rivals of the English, who organised his rescue, and his present engagement compels him to act prejudicially to their interests if he fulfils his duty towards the Germans. It is difficult to believe that Emin Pasha's choice is altogether spontaneous. Much is probably due to his accident at Bagamoyo, much to ill-health and his own indecision of character as opposed to the vigour and determination of his present employer. The caravan is leaving at the worst season of the year, and it is evidently intended to anticipate, if possible, the English plans. Its success, however, is very doubtful. The Zanzibar shops have been ransacked to supply presents for the new German subjects to be enrolled by Emin.

Persistent rumours declare that Major Wissmann is in active negotiation for the services of Tippoo Tib. The German Consul-General has published a proclamation by Major Wissmann prohibiting the entry of all caravans into German territory lying between Tanga Pangani and Kilima-Njaro unless with his special permission. This sweeping and unexpected measure practically closes all trade routes into Central Africa for the British Company, who have as yet had available the trade route through Masailand.

The Germans are everywhere displaying the utmost activity. The German Consul-General is leaving on a State visit to the Sultan at Witu, in the Carola, with a considerable escort. It is reported that the Sultan of Zanzibar has made peace betwen the Germans and Bwana Heri, and the latter, who recently pillaged a large Arab caravan, is coming immediately to re-establish himself at Saadani. The Germans are evidently endeavouring to adjust all differences with the tribes on the coast, in order to husband their energies for their extended enterprise further up country. Doubts are entertained in many quarters whether the much-talked-of attack on Kilwa is intended at all in presence of more urgent schemes for colonial expansion towards the interior.

Six hundred Soudanese troops arrived at Zanzibar on the 2nd inst. in an Egyyptian steamer for Major Wissmann, and were immediately despatched to Bagamoyo.

Dr. Peters and Lieutenant Tiedemann are credibly reported to have arrived at Kwirondo, on Lake Victoria.

An unprecedented incident occurred in Zanzibar on Wednesday, 2nd inst., which (says the *Times* correspondent) has left even the solemn Arab world agape. At sunset a body of men paraded the streets scattering broadcast copies of a proclamation printed in European and Arabic characters, and signed by Emin Pasha. It is addressed to the whole Arab population, and contains a vehement and absolute disclaimer of the Pasha being concerned in any way whatever with Mr. Stanley and the English in the civil action recently brought by the former against Tippoo Tib in the British Consular Court. The proclamation at once gives the measure of Emin's resentment against Mr. Stanley and his respect for the power of Tippoo Tib; but the Pasha has overshot the mark, and only amused the populace, his name never having been mentioned in connection with Mr. Stanley's action.

MR. STANLEY'S OPINION.

The Emin handbill incident on the 3rd inst, says a correspondent, assumed a new phase, and caused much public excitement. On examination it proves to be a charge against the British Consul-General of issuing a proclamation falsely describing Emin Pasha as the plaintiff in an action against Tippoo Tib, the real plaintiff being Mr. Stanley, "the Englishman." Nobody here, howevers, (says the *Times* correspondent), has ever heard of or seen such a proclamation, which has been found never to have existed, and statement about Mr. Stanley is entirely fallacious, the plaintiffs being the Emin Relief Committee. It is now generally realised here that Emin Pasha at Bagamoyo has been made a catspaw by certain ardent politicians at Zanzibar for purposes of international mischief.

The following remarks repecting Emin Pasha were made by Mr. Stanley in the course of a conversation the *Times* correspondent had with him on the 3rd inst:—"It is quite natural for Emin to wish to serve with his countrymen. The Germans appear in earnest, and Major Wissmann is enterprising; and as Emin has always professed great love for the dark races, the offer made him has seemed too good to decline. The German sphere of influence has been clearly defined, and the Germans are entirely within their right to avail themselves of every assistance. The English sphere of influence is also defined. Any transgression of treaty on the part of either the English or the Germans is matter for the Foreign Offices. Emin has listened to both English and Germans in their efforts to obtain his services. But he cannot be blamed if he thinks the German offer preferable. . . . He may annex all Ugogo, Unyamwezi, Ukha, Ukinga, &c., but all these lands are in the sphere of German influence. If he wins all the Arabs in his favour, from Bagamoyo to Ujiji, what does it matter. It will add to his reputation, and not hurt English interests. It is but natural, also for the Germans to wish to have fair play on the territory conceded to them by agreement; to wish to keep all the trade routes in their owns hands. But they cannot be too cautious. I have not heard of any action yet by Germans or by Emin to chill my sympathies with them. That Emin casts handbills about Zanzibar, to notify Arabs that he has nothing to do with the action against Tippoo Tib, only reveals a certain soreness, but was necessary.

Mr. H. M. Stanley was on the 2nd instant, presented with the diploma of membership of the Khedivial Geographical Society at Cairo, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. After acknowledging the honour conferred on him, Mr. Stanley delivered an address on Central Africa.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Mail* learns that the Parnell-O'Shea divorce case will probably be reached soon after Whitsuntide.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING "AT HOME."

The *World's* "Celebrity at Home" this week is Mr. Rudyard Kipling who is thus dealt with by our contemporary:—

Two small rooms in Embankment Chambers, connected by a tiny hall, afford sufficient space to contain Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the literary hero of the present hour, "the man who came from nowhere," as he himself remarks, and who a year ago was consciously nothing in the literary world, though even had he died then his works must have lived and spoken to posterity none the less. A short but broadly-figured man, dark, with blue eyes and a resolute jaw, still quite young—he is not yet twenty-five—but with a face on which time and incident have prematurely traced many tell-tale marks, meets you on the threshold, and looks at you somewhat cynically through his spectacle with divided lens. He is in working-dress—a loose dark suit, buttoned high to the throat like a workman's blouse—and wears a tasselles scarlet fez, which he has a habit of thrusting backwards, as though to ease his brow from even this slight restraint; and he seems disproportionately pleased when you beg he will not lay aside the pipe, which you can see at first glance is a tried familiar friend. The room you have invaded, which is spread with soft-tinted Persian rugs and ancient prayer-carpets, and is prepared in a dull green, with gold which has lost its pristine brightness, is dim also with smoke; but as this clears away through the open door, you can see that the pervading sobriety of hue is relieved by touches here and there of vivid colour. A tall Japanese screen, with a grotesque design of dancing skeletons, stands betwen two windows, and on the sofa is spread a large poshteen rug bordered by astrachan, and embroidered in rich yellow silks; while on the walls hang pictures of military subjects which Mr. Kipling treasures highly, and in which he invested "to prevent him from feeling home-sick," as he says, with one of the boyish smiles that at times break through his almost melancholy expression. Above the mantlepiece are a sample of the new magazine-rifle and a box of black Indian cheroots, and on the side-board stands a mighty tobacco-jar; this being flanked on either side by a whisky decanter and a syphon of soda-water, unfailing reminders of days spent in India sometimes in the lap of luxury, but often exposed to the climatic terrors of blinding sunshine and dry hot winds, which Mr. Kipling so graphically describes in many of his books. Just above this hangs a rack of pipes, besides a map of Afghanistan; while a battered dispatch-box which has been all round the world, a pile of scrap books and old *illustrateds* of the mutiny and the Crimea, and a bundle of fishing-rods complete this much of the surroundings.

In a quaint Dutch bureau, in brown oak, with twisted brass handles, reposes a heap of Mr. Kipling's "copy." *Pioneer* letters of "From Sea to Sea," East-end observations for future use, military pamphlets, notes and notions from India ("every one of which," he mentions in parentheses, "I owe to my father"); and, in very small characteristic handwriting, the MS. of a forthcoming novel, already promised to the public in "Plain Tales from the Hills," which will be called "Mother Maturin." All are very neatly labelled, and in queer proximity to them are discovered fishing tackle, Nottingham reels, winches, and flies. From another recess Mr. Kipling brings for your enjoyment a set of sepia and line drawings by his father, which were designed to illustrate his book "In Black and White"—charming sketches every one, from the first which shows the kitmatghar of the introduction salaaming with the words "This is my work," to the last, where the author himself is shown looking down through his glasses to the paper whereon he has just inscribed the always grateful word "Finis." Close by stands the writing table at which such excellent work has been lately done. It is large and business-like, with more pigeon-holes, more manuscripts, and in one drawer a collection of press notices, which surely have told more flattering tales than even Hope dared whisper one short year ago. This table stands near both windows, which look down on the busy life ebbing and flowing between the Strand and Charing-cross station. In contrast to this view, there is from Mr. Kipling's other room a pleasant outlook on to the Embankment Gardens, with their bright array of crocuses springing up from a soft green sward, and bearing the promise of the year; the young men and maidens walking in couples below. Just beyond are Cleopatra's Needle and the river; while farther still lies Waterloo Bridge, its rush and movement softened down by distance; and the spire of St. Paul's may be seen against a flushed horizon on a sunlit day. Alone—always alone—like Teufelsdrockh, with the stars, Mr. Kipling can stand at any of these windows and watch the world beneath, while the human tragedy enacts itself for his benefit; and with almost cruelly dispassionate curiosity he is ever solving problems new in interest, though old as life itself. It is here he gets much of his material; and to these people he addresses himself, seeking to know truly all shades of existence, and the desires of those who have no power no knowledge, to speak for themselves.

On all that concerns India, the land of his birth, he feels very strongly, and speaks on debatable questions with a calm assurance of knowledge which at least carries conviction as you listen to his "I have seen" or "Here I know" that drives home an indictment of the ends and methods of the National Congress. Then, checking himself with "But what do you care for these things in England?" he envelopes himself in smoke clouds and speaks of lighter matters. He himself came over from India when only five years old to be educated, and returned there at the age of sixteen, patiently serving seven years' apprenticeship to literature as preparation for the fame he has won now. Coming back to England, Mr. Kipling purposely chose a long route to add to his already varied knowledge; and through his wanderings, by Japan and America, restrained his eyes from nothing they desired, enjoying his holiday as holidays are meant to be enjoyed, yet far too fond of his craft to remain idle throughout the time. "The Book of the Forty-five Mornings," which will shortly appear, contains for the most part reminiscences of his travels, which embrace as wide an area as many can boast who may only pride themselves on what they have seen. Mr. Kipling draws out from an obscure corner a travelling-stick of Japaneses bamboo, and helps you to decipher the names theron inscribed; speaking with abundance of metaphor and the argot of many countries he tells of salmon-fishing in Oregon, a murder in a gambling-bell in 'Frisco, visits to "prominent citizens," in America, and wandering as a special correspondent in India, which took him through the deserts of Bikanir, the mines, opium factories, and jute mills of Lower Bengal, the States of Rajputana, and to horse-fights in Jumoo, and the softer pleasures of a Simla season. Then from stories of incident he glides easily into the subject of his literary tastes, and leaning across turns his bookcases that you may see all they contain. Prince Kraft's letters on Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry are much en evidence, with many other military works; while among other books you notice Thackeray, Sterne, Scott, Fielding, Defoe, and Besant. To Defoe Mr. Kipling declares he owes his deepest literary debt. "One can do a great deal with Defoe and the drill book," he says quaintly, and flatly disclaims any knowledge of any kind on the subject of art. Not a single French book is in the room, except a copy of Rabelais.

The name of Rudyard Kipling has been a household word in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and is almost equally well known through the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Rarely a day passed but some thing from his pen appeared in the daily papers, the *Pioneer*, or *Civil and Military Gazette*; and sometimes vivid flashes of genuine humour or touches of true pathos enlightened the pages of both; yet only now and then was an opinion expressed, and this by the most advanced spirits, that perchance they were entertaining an angel unawares. Not that his genius could be denied, only it was thought that, having found its outlet in the portrayal of Anglo-Indian and native Indian life, it must henceforth be devoted to those subjects which would also in all probability prove to be of purely local interest. Even the editors of both the papers which profited by his contributions preferred to obtain from him leaders and paragraphs, only allowing "Plain Tales" and "Departmental Ditties" to appear as a favour, and regarding their production as an amiable eccentricity. Indian life, it is well known, runs in two distinct grooves—the official and the military—in neither of which is any real place for an outsider, however distinguished he may be. Nor is there through the length and breadth of that great country the smallest tract of Bohemian land where the follower of literature or art can plant his foot and say, "Here I will take mine ease." Therefore Mr. Kipling has been in a sense isolated, and has not hitherto had the chance of measuring sword with others in the field. "I called, and there was no one to answer," he says. "It was beating the air." His best training for the arena has been in his home intercourse; for, coming of a gifted family, of which, with characteristic modesty, he asserts he himself to be the least worthy member, he has lived in a pleasant atmosphere of wit and artistic taste, and has also been able to command never-failing sympathy and help.

Of the assistance Mr. Kipling's father has been able to give him in all his works he speaks very frankly and with intensest feeling.

"All I have, all I am, I owe entirely to him," he says, impressively; and indeed it is very evident that the success which has come to him is most highly valued for the sake of the people it will so deeply please. The elder Mr. Kipling, who has just resigned a Government appointment he held for many years as head of the Lahore School of Art, is a man of very varied attainments, a fine linguist, and a clever artist. A Christmas number appeared in India five years ago called the *Quartette*, which contained stories from the pens of all four of the family, and it was in this "The Strange Adventures of Morrowbie Jukes" (one of the most powerful short stories ever written) and "The Phantom Rickshaw" made their first appearance. Asked if he had always had the taste for writing, and meant to be an author, Mr. Kipling shrugs his shoulders, expressively. "What else was I born for? The ink-pot was emptied into my veins and was bound to ooze out through my fingers"; and he adds that even as a boy he had edited a school paper and contributed to a North Devon journal, while the first money he received on account of his literary wares was from *The World* for a sonnet.

On his arrival in England, just six months ago, Mr. Kipling was besieged by editors asking for his work, and his one difficulty has been not to yield to the temptation of doing too much in response to their demands. His works on an average ten hours in the twenty-four, his best time being at night when he sits up until two or three, writing all through the roar and tumult of the traffic below, and compelled to hold his hand when the great pulses of London life cease for awhile to beat. The very silence that ensues discomposes his thoughts, as the stopping of the screw of a ship will wake you up at sea. Of writing himself out he has no fear. His active brain harbours at once a dozen different ideas all worthy of development, and not a third of what he actually writes is sent to the press. Since his success he has given to his work the same minute elaboration as before, speaking every word aloud that he may better judge of its fitness; and the longest work he has yet completed has been already worked out for times, and will be studied carefully again before it is delivered into the hands of the publishers.

A recent article in the *Times* first set the seal of pulic approval on the young writer's work, when, while denying his right to a place in the first rank of contemporary authors, it characterised him as an admirably direct writer, with an incisive power of representing in half-a-dozen pages a complete action, and laid due stress upon his extraordinary knowledge of Indian life and the new vein that he has tapped. In his society tales he is far less happy than in others, and with the frankness which seems to be his leading characteristic, he owns this. "One must see what one can do, and suffer for making mistakes," he explains. Mr. Kipling's greatest fear is that the strong wine of praise which is pressed to his lips may make him lose his head, and commit some extreme literary folly in consequence. "I want to give good work; that is my only concern in life," he says with unconscious pathos and when you offer him your best felicitations as you leave, he jerks back his scarlet fez and smiles queerly: "Up like the rocket, down like the stick," he answers. You grope your way slowly down the dark staircase, leaving "the man who came from nowhere" to his solitude once more, feeling that even in the strong sunlight of success may lurk an unsuspected shadow, and that the theory that there is no perfect happiness on earth is trite only because it is so everlastingly true

NEW MODE OF MOUNTING GUNS.

A trial of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co.'s new mode of mounting guns to be fired en barbette took place on Saturday, 29th ult., off the Isle of Wight, on board her Majesty's screw gunboat Handy, a vessel specially appropriated for gun trials. Particular importance attached to the proceedings on this occasion, the invention to be tested being designed to meet a defect which has been much felt in regard to the existing method of mounting heavy guns in barbette ships. Several novel features accompany the main design, the total result being practically a new departure in naval gunnery. The gun not only returns automatically into the firing position after each discharge, according to the Vavasseur recoil system, but is capable of being elevated so as to fire at angles up to forty degrees, or double that allowed by any previous mountings for such a gun, the calibre of the piece in this instance being 9·2 inches, and the weight twenty-two tons. The carriage on which the gun is mounted is also fitted with a steel shield, six inches thick, which is attached to the mounting, and trains with it. The construction is such that the port through which the gun fires is completely filled by the gun at all angles of elevation, thus preventing the entry of projectiles or splinters. The mounting is intended for use in barbette batteries on the upper deck, and no similar carriage has hitherto been provided with any shield of screen capable of resisting the fire of anything more than machine guns, whereas the shield now devised will effectually protect the gun and gunners from all rapid-firing guns at present in use in the Service. The elevated fire is valuable as affording the means of attacking coast batteries placed on high ground at short range. At present elevated land batteries protecting a narrow passage or a harbour can fire down on ships attempting to pass them without being open to attack themselves. At the trial which took place on Saturday fifteen rounds were fired at angles ranging up to the maximum of forty degrees with perfect success in every respect. Captain Domville, R.N., of the Excellent, directed the firing, the principal officers present being Admiral Nicholson and Captain May, of the Ordnance Committee, and Captain Poe, R.N., and Lieutenant Jellicoe, R.N., from the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states:—"A very ably-written review of Sir Charles Dilke's 'Problems of Greater Britain,' or rather of that portion of it which treats of the defences of the Indian Empire, has appeared in the *Nevoe Vremya*, the organ of Russian fire-eaters and Pan-Russians of a Chauvinist type. The author is apparently a competent judge of the question he is writing about, and the moderation of his tone is a fair guarantee of the solidarity of his ideas with the views that underlie the policy of the Russian Government. The most curious passage in the article is the comparison he draws between the opinions expressed by Sir Charles Dilke and the course to be adopted endorsed by Lord Randolph Churchill after his triumphant return from St. Petersburg and Moscow. After discussing all the author's theses as to Russia's role in Central Asia, the importance of keeping her out of Herat and Afghanistan, the inefficiency of the Indian army, &c., the writer sums up as follows:—

No matter what lines of defence England may raise, no matter what number of troops she may concentrate on her Indian frontier, ultimate success is certain to rest with Russia. The combined triumphs of England and China on the side of the Pacific could not make up for defeat on the Indus, which, even on the author's own showing, would prove fatal to English supremacy. . . . Relying upon Russia's humiliation by the European Powers, English statesmen have brought things to such a pass that the two-headed eagle is now flying over Peujdeh. Yet a little while and by the storm of Herat we shall put a pistol to the heart of England's international position. Englishmen will then have to change their tactics; they will hasten to take Candahar and Djellalabad, which, according to Sir Charles Dilke they have long ago resolved upon doing . . . . In the conviction that our Central Asian frontier line is defined and fixed, England sees a guarantee that it is immovable and a sure pledge of India's safety. They are convinced—Sir Charles Dilke's book contains the proof of this—that under the conditions actually prevailing we are not in a position to undertake a campaign against India, and this belief gives them courage to join alliances inimical to Russia, and to act openly against us in Bulgaria.

It is permitted to affirm that England's love of peace is proportional to our proximity to her Indian frontier and to the force with which we press against it. . . . The Vistula, the Bosphorus, and Herat are the three apices of the Russian triangle which reciprocally act and react upon each other. Englishmen continue stubbornly the unequal struggle simply because they are awaiting the result of the strife at the two points opposite to Herat. If Russia triumphs their policy will undergo a radical change; they will then unite their railways with ours, and endeavour by every means in their power to strengthen their friendship with Russia, in whom they will recognise the surest basis of their own position.

The report of the labours of the Maritime Committee of the Anti-Slavery Conference, drawn up by M.M. Martens and Bourée, was read before the committee at the sitting of the 31st ult., and some modifications were made. The report, which is a very lengthy document, shows that, thanks to the earnest desire of the various Governments to arrive at a settlement, all difficulties have been happily surmounted and an agreement has been concluded on every point. If the recommendations of the committee be adopted by the conference, the repression of the slave trade by sea will be regulated henceforth by a complete code, which respects the views of the various Powers, and at the same time forms a code, the efficacy of which cannot fail to make itself felt

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